FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1843. [NO. 1355.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

JUST received by the late arrivals from New York,

FRESH LIME JUICE,
Do. Lemon Sirup,
Maccoboy Snuff,
Scotch Snuff in bottles,
Do. in bladders,
Hair Powders, and Rose and Cologne Water,
Oil Lemon and Oil Peppermint,
Essence of Peppermint,
Camphor and Seidlitz Powders, &c. &c.

DAVID SHAW.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1843. 54-3w

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 16, 1843. 54-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

May 16, 1843. 54tf

FOR SALE,

FOUR Cast Iron SHOVELS or SCRAPERS, an excellent article for removing earth, by animal power. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.
May 15, 1843. 54-4w

I WILL TRY AGAIN.

THE copartnership of Battle & Peterson being dissolved by mutual consent, the Subscriber will continue at the same Store in the Lazarus Fire Proof Building, to attend to the

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Business.

He has a good ware room in the same building for storing Goods, and hopes, by prompt attention to the interests of all who may favor him with their business, to give general satisfaction. He feels grateful for past encouragement from his friends, and solicits a continuance of it. Not having funds to buy with, he will thank all those who send their orders to him, to forward the means to pay with, as it will be greatly to their advantage, and he will then be sure of pleasing all.

A. J. BATTLE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1843. 51-3w

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Davidson Brooks and Keziah his wife,
vs.
William Crittenden and Patsey his wife, Hedley Polk, Esther Polk, Mary Polk, William Polk and Shelley Polk, heirs at law of Shelley Polk, dec'd, Martha Coburn, Mary Coburn, and Shelley Coburn, heirs at law of Francis Coburn and Dicy his wife.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 51-6w

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

John A. McRae *vs.* John May.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John May, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Daniel McLean *vs.* John Douglas.
Attachment levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving a General Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Drap-de-tes, Gambroons, Bombazines, French Printed Lawns, new style Muslins and Nets, Cotton and Silk Hose and Half Hose, a fine assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, Parasols and fashionable Fans, English and American Prints, Nankins, Bird's-eye Diapers, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Misses' Florence ditto, Infants' Leghorn Hats, 500 pair superior Shoes and Slippers, all entirely new. Also, fashionable Bonnet and Bobinet Ribbon, and various articles in the Dry Goods line.

May 9, 1843. 53-3wpd

NEW GOODS.
WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53 6m

☞ The Subscriber having obtained special letters of Administration, will sell on the 7th of June next, on a credit of six months, at the Office of Dr. James C. Smith, dec'd, in Fayetteville, the Stock of MEDICINES, MEDICAL BOOKS and INSTRUMENTS, and SHOP FURNITURE, belonging to the Estate.

WILLIAM T. SMITH, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, May 9, 1843. 53tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 5th day of June next, the undersigned as Administrator of the late James Hadlock, will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, one NEGRO WOMAN, named Betty; one Jersey Wagon; Medicine, &c.

Terms made known at the Sale.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Adm'r.
May 9, 1843. 53-3w

PRIME St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, Java and Laguira Coffee, and prime Porto Rico Molasses, for family use, for sale at retail by

J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 5, 1843. 48-tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

James Plunkett *vs.* John Douglas.
Attachment levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* John Douglas.
Execution levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Elias Sinclair *vs.* John Douglas.
Execution levied on Town Lot and Personal Property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

The Executors of John Beard *vs.* William Burnett.
Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Burnett, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* John Douglas.
Execution levied on Defendant's interest in Shop and Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.
February 2, 1843. 40tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.
March 21, 1843. 46-tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

STEVENS'S NEW WORK.

INCIDENTS of Travel in Yucatan, illustrated by 120 splendid Engravings, 2 vols. price $5.

E. J. HALE.

FOR RENT,

A neat Dwelling for a small family, with a good Garden, on Hay Mount, near the Town Fountain. Terms reasonable to an approved tenant. Apply at this Office.

May 6, 1843. 53-3w

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the Lands of Arch'd Cameron having been unavoidably postponed, I hereby give notice that said Land will be exposed for Sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next. A credit of six and twelve months will be given to the purchaser, on his giving bond and security.

ARCH'D McLERAN, *Trustee.*
May 8, 1843. 53-ts

Rock Rest Female School.

THE ensuing Session of this School, which has been revived on its former plan, will commence on the 1st of June. It will receive the unremitting attention of Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN, with competent Assistants in Music, Drawing, &c. Board and Tuition $65 per session;—Music $16 per session. No extra charge for French.

The buildings will be in repair by the commencement of the Session.

Rock Rest, near Pittsboro', May 1. 52-4w

NEW YORK PATENT
SUGAR REFINERY.

WOOLSEY & WOOLSEY offer, at the following reduced prices, their very superior standard quality of double-refined SUGARS, and which are sold exclusively for *Cash:*

Loaf 10¼ cents per pound.
Crushed 10¼ cents per pound.
Powdered 10¾ cents per pound.

The above are packed as follows:

Loaves in boxes of 300 pounds.
Ditto in half boxes of 150 pounds.
Crushed in barrels of 200 pounds.
Powdered in barrels of 250 pounds.

No charge for packages.

Orders from the country must be accompanied with a remittance, to the amount of which *quantities* can readily be adjusted.

No order can be taken for a less quantity than 5 whole or 10 half packages of one kind, or assorted.

Address, WOOLSEY & WOOLSEY,
At the Refinery, corner of South and Montgomery sts., New York.
April 18, 1843. 52-4wpd

A TEACHER WANTED,

TO take charge of Poplar Hill Academy. A gentleman competent to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, together with the lower English branches, and who can give good testimonials of character. Address James Gordon, P. M., Poplar Hill, Anson County, N. C.

April 24, 1843. 52-4w

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.
OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 3, 1843. 45tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

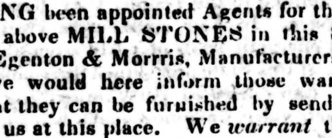
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
November 24, 1842. 30-tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

TO THE WORLD!!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot: the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered—and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Honor Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New York:

New York, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory, ever constant in the task, brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity, and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg, accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement, for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation, I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Duane st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
Corner of Church and Leonard sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
Corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC L. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

New York, August 3, 1842.

Messrs. Sands—*Gentlemen:* Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned, down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost hopeless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

New York, August 16, 1842.

Messrs. Sands—*Gentlemen:* Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease continued to grow worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense.—Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case, will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

EDWARD J. HALE, Agent, by special appointment for the Proprietors, for Fayetteville and vicinity. B. Oates, Charlotte, N. C: Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C: Haviland, Risby & Co., Augusta, Geo.: Mosely & Co., Mobile, Ala.

February 10, 1843. 41-cow1Y

To the Freemen of N. Carolina.

At the close of the Session of the late Legislature of the State, the Whig members thereof deeming it a duty both to the State and to themselves, to address the People upon the extraordinary conduct of the party then in the ascendancy, did, for that purpose, appoint the undersigned a Committee, with instructions to draw up and present a narrative of the principal facts which gave character to the motives and deeds of the party in power. In performing this duty, we have endeavored impartially and truly, to exhibit the prominent measures of Democratic policy.

ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens: The meeting of the representatives of a Free People must, at all times, challenge a deep interest from the constituent body. You have ever shown, at such periods, a lively concern in the public purposes of their convention; and we need not remind you, that the importance of these meetings is greatly increased, by the substitution of the biennial, for the annual Session of former times. Nor need we remind you, that the peculiar condition of the people and their affairs, much more demands, at one time, than at another, the energies, the wisdom and the patriotism of their servants. True it is, that in the easiest and calmest times, the honest legislator, devoted to your welfare, will find enough to engage his best talents, in improving your laws, enhancing your happiness, ministering to your comforts, and fortifying the guards of public liberty: but, occasionally, the smooth surface of the best settled governments becomes ruffled with the storms of adversities, which human foresight could not discern, or discern but dimly, and against which human prudence has made no adequate provision. The prices of labor may suddenly and unexpectedly fall; the seasons may prove unusually adverse; a general failure of marketable productions may follow, attended by an unusual scarcity of money. All these may happen, just when unprecedented embarrassments press, most heavily, on the debtor. When such a combination of causes exist, distress must inevitably ensue.

We will not be so rash, as to intimate that at such a time, your General Assembly can dispel the gloom and restore the sunshine of prosperity; but we believe much may be done to mitigate the blow of such misfortunes. Certainly, *nothing* should be done to add to their rigors and increase their severities.

In speaking of what *might* occur to demand the warmest sympathies of your servants, we are conscious of having pictured your very condition, at the meeting of the late State Legislature.

As a means of revolutionizing the Whig character of previous Legislatures, the Democratic candidates of 1842 had portrayed in the canvass that gave them success, what they were pleased to call, *Whig indifference to the interests of the body of the people: wasteful use of the public money: long and useless Sessions of the General Assembly: Culpable omissions to investigate the alleged abuses of the Banks, and to regulate their action: Connivance at the alleged private and illegal use of the Literary and Internal Improvement funds: refusal to examine the condition of these funds: proscription of Democrats, in appointing the managers of these funds: corrupt partiality, in lending them to Whigs, in exclusion of Democrats. And, finally, the utter insecurity of the entire fund.* How many of these charges have been found to be true—how many of all these evils have been redressed, let a candid history of the Legislative doings of the past Session, be submitted to the people, for the answer.

The session opened on the 21st day of November 1842, and continued till the 28th day, inclusive, of January 1843, making a period of sixty-nine days, and the longest session, we believe, in the history of the State—five days longer than the Session of 1836, at which the whole body of your laws was revised and consolidated.

The *first* and *last* symptom of *economy*, which the party exhibited, was the refusal at an early day, to print five copies for each member, of the Governor's Message—a document of great public interest, and designed for the eye of the people. On this occasion, the party allowed but one copy, and avowed its purpose to return to the economy of former democratic times. With what fidelity this pledge has been redeemed, we will appeal to the scores of ridiculous relief bills, and Bank investigating resolutions, printed at the public expense, and laid upon the table, *never to be called up.* We hazard nothing in saying, that the item of printing expense, during the last Session, is heavier than any of former times, be they Whig or democratic. We will now approach

THE LITERARY AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARDS.

It must be fresh in your recollections, that, during the last canvass, the party diligently sought to alarm the people, as to the state of the funds belonging to these Boards. Slander descended so low, as to accuse our Governor of using them in the purchase of materials for his Factories! And, where a sense of shame refused to repeat this foul charge, it was asserted that the Whig Governor had displaced all the Democrats from the Boards, in order that he might secure to himself, unopposed, the corrupt patronage of bestowing his loans on favorites and partisans; that the money was badly secured; and that the people might prepare themselves to hear of heavy losses. These insinuations and charges lost nothing of the virulence and boldness, with which they were uttered, in every part of the State, by the answer, that an investigation was made by a Democratic Committee in 1840, and the Report by a Democratic Chairman that *all was well.* It was said, in reply, that the examination was defective; that the Committee was restrained in its powers, and, therefore, the Report could not be trusted, as, in the least degree satisfactory.

During the past Session, another investigation was ordered, upon the basis of the most enlarged authority of inquiry—enlarged too, at the instance of a Whig; and we refer to the Report of the Committee, whose Chairman was Asa Biggs, Esq. for the most complete refutation of the scandal imputed to the Governor and the Whigs. The Chairman reported, on behalf of a unanimous Committee, that they had carefully examined the books, which have been regularly kept by the Governor, and each and every bond specifically, and find them to correspond with the statement heretofore furnished by the Governor and printed." "And upon his (David W. Stone's) evidence, and others which was perfectly satisfactory, the Committee have no doubt that all the bonds now due to both Boards are well secured; and although some of the principals are doubtful, yet the securities place the bonds beyond doubt; and nothing has been lost by either of said Boards, since their organization, in 1837." The Committee proceed further to report as to the members who composed the Boards from their organization, to the time being, by which it appears that from the 16th of February, to the 30th of May 1837, the members were, of the Literary Board, Ebenezer Pettigrew, David W. Stone and Charles Manly, Esqrs. From the 30th of May 1837, to the 10th of Feb. 1841. Messrs Blount, Stone and Manly were the members, (two Democrats and one Whig.) In 1841 Mr Blount declined, and Gov. Dudley was appointed in his place. In June 1841, Mr Stone resigned, and Mr Gales was appointed.

The Internal Improvement Board, in 1837 and 1838, consisted of the Governor, (Dudley) Messrs Cad. Jones, Sr., and Wm. D. Mosely. In 1841, of the Governor, (Morehead,) Cad. Jones, Esq. and Gov. Dudley. In 1842, of the Governor, Messrs Cad. Jones and Jesse Harper.

All the changes in both of the Boards, were by *resignations* and none by *removal*; and, during the period when the sum of money to be loaned was considerable enough to beget patronage, the members of the Boards were equally divided in politics. These facts have often been asserted through the Whig Press, and as often denied: we hope that the party will now believe their own Legislative organ. How singularly praiseworthy, is the conduct of the two Whig Governors—Dudley and Morehead.—when contrasted with the illiberality of the late Legislature, in its proscription of Whigs, and in refusing to the Governor, even a single Whig, amongst the seven Councillors of State!

The Committee further report—"The Committee in conclusion take pleasure in stating that the Governor afforded to the Committee every facility and aid necessary, and in his power, for the satisfactory discharge of the duty imposed on them."

You will be surprised to learn, that scarcely had this very favorable Report been made to the House, when the impression was sought to be made through "The Standard," that there had been the grossest partiality, in the management of the Boards, by lending nearly all their funds to Whigs, to the exclusion of Democratic applicants. This charge was openly, on the floor of the House of Commons, refuted by one of us, who was a member of the Committee of Investigation, and a challenge directly given to any member to meet the issue. The challenge was declined by the whole House.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.

Much of the valuable time of the Session was consumed, in filling the seat of our excellent and distinguished young Senator, Mr Graham. The bickering, caucussing, and electioneering of the two wings of the Democracy, brought the grave business of legislation to a dead stand for weeks; and how long this unpardonable neglect of the high duties of the Assembly would have continued, no one can tell, had not the Whigs, disgusted with the consumption of time, the disregard of public business, and the pertinacity with which the larger portion of the party endeavored to fill the seat, without regard to the talents or popularity of the two aspirants, come forward, as a body, and, siding with the candidate who could talk about something besides BANKS, drove the party to the necessity of closing the protracted scene of an expensive, profitless and personal struggle.

BANKS.

The course of the Democratic Legislature of 1842, in regard to the Banks, is a tissue of bold daring by Resolution, and unmanly shrinking from action—a great clamor against their alleged corruptions, followed by an intentional omission, either to investigate the truth of accusation, or to protect the people from their imputed outrages. A brief recital of events, for the last few years, will make manifest the hypocritical part which this party has played off on the people.

The Banks, during this period, have been the constant and unvaried theme of their declamation, in all their popular Addresses, in all their stump Speeches, and in all their Newspaper warfare. The Whigs were accused of being the champions of a Rag currency, of monied monopolies, of Bank oppression; and of being all this, in order to perpetuate a system, whereby the rich are made richer, and the poor, poorer. Without going back to the time when Mr Clay, and other distinguished Whigs, lifted their warning voice against the beginning of that series of experiments, which has destroyed the best of currencies, prostrated the commerce of the country, and reduced both government and people to distress, and, even to the verge of Bankruptcy, we invite your recollection to what has transpired, in our own State, within five or six years. Our Banks suspended Specie payments when the measure became one of necessity. They suspended, because the Banks of other States had done so. To have continued in the payment of Specie, alone of all the Banks in the Union, would have invited hundreds of persons, out of the State, to get possession of their paper, that they might obtain the specie. This being done, and the notes redeemed by the Bank, the holders of the specie would have carried it out of the State; and thus, there would have been no currency left to us—the Specie gone, and the Banks without a basis on which to re-issue their notes. This measure, which was one of the most obvious policy, and the coming necessity of which had been foretold by those Statesmen who had opposed the distruction of the United States Bank, was immediately seized hold of by the leaders of the Democratic party, and denounced as a Whig attempt to perpetuate the circulation of mere rags and to reduce the people under a paper bondage.

Early in the session of 1840, M. Hoke, Esq. a distinguished Democrat, of Lincoln, introduced a Resolution demanding the reasons of suspension, and the operations of the Banks during it. The Whigs, to a man voted for it, and a Committee was appointed, with that gentleman at the head of it. He left the Legislature about seven days before its adjournment, without making any Report. But the Committee, who had waited with the utmost patience for all the facts and views which the originator of the inquiry could present, did not feel itself justified, notwithstanding his departure, in abandoning the duties assigned; and immediately, betook itself to the preparation of a Report upon the important matters of inquiry. The Report was unanimous, and wholly justificatory of the course pursued by the Banks. For a while, there was a pause in the warfare on these institutions, but it was only because there was no political end in view: and as soon as an important election was at hand—just as soon as the party had selected their candidate for Governor, that gentleman ordered out the Bank poney for the field. The campaign was fought on his back; and although the Captain fell, his followers triumphed.

In his Address to the People, the sentiments of which were re-echoed by the Press, and repeated as the test of the Democratic candidates, throughout the State, the Report of the Bank Committee of 1840, was condemned as worthless—"a mere paper report:" and every epithet that could make the people curse the banks, and desire their utter demolition; every reproach, that could declare their hostility to liberty and characterize their operations, as worse than the reign of Kings, was employed with the apparent conviction of truth. Under their banner "down with the Banks and up with Democracy"—the party deluded the People with the belief, that Banks and Republicanism could not co-exist. And, taking an artful advantage of a severe distress in money affairs, which was falsely attributed to the Whig triumph of 1840, but which, in truth, was the fruit of a long train of ill advised measures opposed by the Whigs at the outset, and at all times afterwards, they promulgated the charge, that the Banks had hoarded the money, and promised that they if elected, would unbar the prison houses of the hidden millions of Gold & Silver. Coming, as these men did, into the Legislature, with their declared hostility against the very existence of Banks, as being anti-republican; with their open made charges, that they were full of corruptions and rottenness, and had not been sufficiently investigated, but in fact, had been basely whitewashed by the Whigs of 1840; and avowing, further, that the owners and Directors of the Institutions were in the habit of shutting up the money, so as to produce distress amongst the people; declaring and avowing all these things, what had the people a right to expect of these legislators, when they should become rightfully possessed of the power to act at their discretion? A candid man can answer but in one way, and that is, —First, that they would destroy the Banks, if any lawful opportunity should offer, whereby both the hoarded money would go out to the relief of an afflicted people, and the obnoxious monsters cease to feed on the liberties of the country. And secondly, if no proper opportunity should occur to destroy them, then, that they would probe into their conduct, detect and expose the corruptions, and cut off their rottenness.

Obvious, as would seem to be the performance of these duties, by men who had spoken and acted as the party did, while before the people seeking seats in the Legislature; let us inquire what that body, with overwhelming Democratic majorities in both Houses, did with and concerning the Banks.

On the 13th day of December, Mr. Biggs, of Martin introduced into the House of Commons, a series of Resolutions, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of enacting a Law—

First.—That a suspension, for thirty days, of any Bank, should work a forfeiture of its charter.

Secondly.—That, when a Bank should be in a state of suspension, it might be sued, but should not sue its debtors.

Thirdly.—That the suspending Bank should pay 25 per cent. per annum, on such paper, as it did not redeem on demand.

These Resolutions also proposed a general inquiry, with power to send for persons and papers, into other matters connected with Banking and Bank management, and they were referred to the Joint Select Committee on Banks. Very soon after the reference, Mr. Brown, of Caswell, who was Chairman of that Committee, reported a bill to the Senate, declaring that a suspension of Specie payments, for thirty days, during the year, should be a forfeiture of Charter, and the Bank sould cease to exist. Near the same time, Mr Biggs introduced, into the House of Commons, a bill carrying into effect the suggestions of his Resolutions, and providing, further, that no Bank should sell Exchange at a higher rate, than *one* per cent. Just about this time, also, Mr Shepard, of Wake, who became famous for attempting, as a relief to the People, to make and utter a million of irredeemable Treasury notes, which, by express provision, were not allowed to circulate as money, nor to be receivable in payment of taxes, introduced his "bill relating to Banks, &c." by which, for the more effectual relief of the people, as we *must* suppose, it was declared, in one Section, that no Bank in this State, should take in payment of its debts, the notes of any sister State Banks under penalties, fines and imprisonment; and, in another Section, that if any Bank should suspend specie payments for thirty days, in a year, it should forfeit its charter, and further forfeit and pay into the public Treasury, three per cent on the entire amount of its circulation and deposites.

On Friday, the 30th day of December, within one day of the close of the sixth week of the Session, came to the House of Commons from the Senate, certain Resolutions proposing an immediate and thorough investigation into the Banks, by a Joint Select Committee. These Resolutions were the offspring of the Senator from Granville; and, in the House of Commons, were adopted without debate, and without dissent. On the next day, the democratic party moved a reconsideration of them, alleging as the reason therefor, that they were not broad and comprehensive enough to cover the ground of examination, which the party had so much at heart; and, moreover, that the remainder of the Session would be too short to carry on that *searching* and *sifting* investigation which the people were so anxiously looking for, and which the Whigs, heretofore, had wholly neglected. The Whigs opposed a reconsideration, and proposed to extend, by additional resolutions, if agreeable to the party, the powers and duties of the Committee. They declared, in the face of the House, and in the presence of a crowded gallery, that they had no confidence in the professions of the party to make investigation; that the party had, intentionally, postponed, till that late day, any attempt to raise an examining Committee: that, if the Resolutions were reconsidered, there would be no investigation: that they were sufficient to build on, and if they were set aside, the vote, which should do this, would amount, in their opinion, to a *refusal* to investigate at all. They charged the party with an intent, never to investigate on its own responsibility, because, upon such investigation it feared, the charges of corruption and mismanagement would be found to be untrue, and then would be lost that favorite theme, in all elections, of abusing Banks. The Whigs announced their readiness and desire to give every constitutional power to the Committee, in order to aid its inquiries. To all this, the democratic party replied, that the adherence of the Whigs to the Resolutions, already passed, was founded on their known insufficiency to accomplish the object of *thorough* inquiry, and gave a solemn pledge, that, when these Resolutions should be out of the way, *such* should be introduced as would probe the Banks to the bottom, and that the probe *should* be used.

By a strict party vote the resolutions were reconsidered, with the avowed object of permitting them to sleep on the table, and—there they sleep!

Thus stood, on the last day of the year 1842, and on the first day of the year 1843, the action of the democratic party of the last Legislature, on the Banks of the State.

Before we proceed further with the history of this subject, we propose to make a short inquiry into the principles of the bills of Messrs. Brown, Biggs and Shepard. In all of them, suspension of specie payments, no matter what the necessity, was forfeiture of charter. This was in the teeth of the charter itself, which is but the *contract* between the State and the Stockholders. Upon the faith of this contract, the State invited individuals to invest their money; and, therein, it is provided that, in cases of a refusal to redeem its notes, when presented for payment, the Bank shall pay 12 per cent. per annum till redemption; 2 vol. Rev. Stat. p. 63, Sec. 29. This is the penalty the State exacted in making the contract, and this the penalty agreed to by the Stockholders. How then, can the Legislature add a greater penalty, without their consent? Again, by the charter, Sec. 28, the State has stipulated, that, before she will direct any proceedings to be taken against the Bank, *even* for a declared violation of charter, she will hear the excuse for the violation. How then, can the State, without breach of her faith, undertake, not only to pronounce that a forfeiture, which was not so when the citizens were invited to subscribe their money, but only attended with a penalty of additional interest, but, also, to declare that she will hear no excuse for the act? Would such conduct be honorable between man and man? Mr. Biggs' penalty of 25 per cent. and Mr. Shepard's of 3 per cent. on the total circulation and deposits, contain the same gross violation of contract, and deserve, in our opinion, the same censure from those who think the State able to make a contract, and honest enough to stick to it.

If, upon a matter so grave, when the subjects are considered, and likely to be so disastrous to the public honor, if the proposed Legislation should ever be adopted, we had a smile to bestow, it should be freely given to the proposal of Mr. Biggs, that the Banks should never sell Exchange at a higher rate than one per cent. *Exchange* is the difference, in value, of a dollar here and elswhere,—a dollar here, and a dollar in Liverpool. That difference depends on many circumstances connected with commerce, over which the State of N. C. can have as little control, as over the tides: And we should have been as wisely engaged, if we had set about to regulate the exact difference, in the value of two horses of the same size and qualities, in the two quarters of the globe. This idea, of regulating Exchange between distant countries, by the positive law of one of them, is we believe, wholly new, and well comes in at the tail of the grand financial quackeries of the day.

It is obvious to any man of reflection, that the Banks of the State could not redeem their notes, and yet survive in the midst of a general suspension around us. They would be compelled to collect all their debts from the people, in order to meet the pressure of specie demands: and the end of such business would be, to break the people and wind up the Banks. Brown's, Biggs' and Shepard's bills all declare, that, unless the Banks do this, they shall die. In case of a Northern suspension, it would become the inevitable necessity of the Banks to begin an indiscriminate and screwing collection from the people, every where; and, as our Banks could not tell when the Northern Banks would resume, their only course of safety would be, to collect every dollar due them, with all possible despatch; for if ever, for the space of thirty days during a year, the Bank should be out of funds, wherewith to redeem, the Charter would be forfeited, and a heavy penalty accrue to the holder of its notes. And who, fellow-citizens, would be the losers of these heavy penalties? Who, but your own citizens, your own State and your own long cherished Common School Fund! And who would be the gainers? The poor? No, indeed! But the keen-eyed broker—the man who has been fattening, for years, on a disordered currency, and will continue to fatten, so long as the causes of disorder exist, while their authors are daily haranguing the people against the plundering rapacity of the money dealers—a swarm of vampires they beget themselves, by furnishing such abundant food.

Next to Mr. Biggs' idea of regulating the value of a dollar, a thousand miles off, by an act of the General Assembly, in that case made and provided, the most whimsical was that of Mr Shepard, who undertook, by one bill, to make times easy, by increasing the quantity of paper, and, by another, to prohibit the citizen from paying his Bank debt, with Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee or Georgia money.

Having now presented to your view the attitude of the Democratic party, on the subject of currency, on New Year's day 1843, we will open a new chapter and conclude with their doings.

On Monday, the 2nd January 1843, and doubtless with the view to redeem the pledge of the party for a scorching investigation made the Saturday before, Mr. Jones, of Orange, introduced a formal set of Resolutions, duly garnished with a prompous preamble, wherein it is set forth "that a due regard to the public interest requires that the condition of said institutions shall be thoroughly investigated, that it is impossible to make it during the short time that any General Assembly ought to be in session;" and that "it is alike due to the public and the Banks themselves, that their condition shall be ascertained and made known to the country." The Resolutions, after this flourish proceed to appoint three Commissioners who are to be sworn, to be selected by joint vote of the two Houses, with power to inquire into "all abuses" and "all violations of their charters, and generally, into all and any matters connected with the management of said Banks," to summon witnesses, administer oaths, take evidence and report as soon as practicable to the Governor.

Now after the taunting given by the Whigs to the Democrats two days before, this did look something like coming to the point—yet alas! how brief their career! how absurd their end! They were read and ordered to be printed—they were printed. And although the Legislature sat for nearly a month afterwards, we never heard of them more!!! ☞ *The mysteries of Bank corruption are thus safely laid away for another political struggle.*

In view of the multiplied, deliberate and causeless attempts at violation of Bank charters, as proposed by Messrs Brown, Biggs, and Shepard—violations which we do not hesitate to believe, would have been pronounced gross and palpable by any and every Judge in N. Carolina, the Bank of the State, unwilling to breathe out its existence under the strangling operations of financial quackery, or to maintain its chartered rights, by a war with the Legislature, proposed to that body that, if it would take on itself the responsibility of advising, on behalf of the people, a dissolution of the copartnership and closing the business of the Bank, the individual stockholders would concur therein. This proposition placed the future existence of the Bank under the complete control of the Democratic majority; they had but to speak the word, and seal *forever* its fate. Yet, the men who loved the people, and for their sake hated *all* Banks; who had sworn their downfall on the stump, and in the public press, because they were leeches feeding on the heart's blood of the republic; THESE MEN now fumed and fretted and raved with madness, because their long pursued victim had surrendered itself, and invited them to take its life, on their own responsibility. They had no idea of making such an *unwelcome* conquest, and they were sorely puzzled to know how they should treat their prisoner. They debated, and considered, and resolved, and re-debated, and re-considered and re-resolved; some went for its plunder, and instant decapitation; others for a decent burial and a legal administration of its assets: And, finally, not being able to agree about the mode of putting it to death, and disposing of the plunder, they dropped all their bills of attainder and forfeiture, all their *ex post facto* laws, and began to speak even respectfully of it; and just at the close of the Session, the most violent were even hanging on its bosom and delighted with its pictures. Thus ended the Democratic Bank crusade of the year 1842; not the least curious and entertaining part of which is, that, on the eve of our adjournment, a Locofoco movement was made to repeal the penalty of 12 per cent. now in force against Bank suspensions. If our serious readers desire to know, *precisely*, what became of the proposition of the Stockholders, we will tell them, in a few words. Mr. Jones, of Orange, introduced into the House of Commons, a set of Resolutions, proposing to wind up the affairs of the Bank, which for a reckless disregard of the rights of private property are unprecedented, and of which even the Standard thus spoke:—"A more jacobinical encroachment upon the rights of private property, or a more despotic seizure of the same, never occurred in any nation, having the pretence of civil rights or political liberty in its Constitution."

The Preamble recited, as a *fact*, what no one could prove, *"that the Stockholders of the Bank have tendered a resignation of their charter."* These passed the House of Commons by Democratic voices, and were sent to the Senate; but so monstrous were their provisions, that, in that body, they were laid upon the table, and, others, of a milder character, proposing to close the business of the Bank, were substituted in their place. These recited, as their foundation, what was, equally, but not so glaringly, untrue, to wit: that *"the Stockholders had signified their willingness to surrender their charter."* The Stockholders had done no such thing, but had expressly referred the whole matter to the sovereign authority of the Legislature, and did but declare, that if that body wished it, they would throw no obstacle in its way, but would conform to its legislative will. Our readers will readily perceive, that these misrecitals, of the true state of the case, were but the merest devices of throwing on the Bank, the responsibility of its own destruction, and of creeping out of the bold position of hostility to these institutions, which the party had taken before the people, and which they had neither the courage to maintain, nor the manliness to abandon. We need not invite your attention to the deplorable consequences to the community, if either set of resolutions had received the assent of the Legislature. The responsibility of these consequences must, in truth, have rested on that body; and how any man could lend his assistance to an act which must have completed the cup of misery and beggary for thousands, is what can be learned, only by watching the baleful blight of party rancor on the charities of the heart.

RELIEF.

The majority of our recent Legislature seem to have come into council, wedded to the most contradictory schemes of policy. Never has the State witnessed such a variety of Relief Bills; and those which commanded the greatest share of their patronage, provided a deluge of irredeemable paper money, based either upon the credit of the State, and therefore unconstitutional, being "bills of credit," or based upon some fund, already the foundation of paper emission. It was, indeed, a singular spectacle to behold the Democracy waging a war of extermination upon the soundest Bank in the Union, and, at the same time, advocating paper issues without a dollar of gold and silver, with which to redeem them; to hear the party on one day denouncing Bank suspensions and proposing to augment the heavy penalties, already by the charter inflicted for the offence; and yet, see them on the next, struggling to flood the State with a paper, which was to begin its circulation in a state of suspension; to continue its existence, in a state of dishonor; and, according to every lesson of experience, to end in utter depreciation. But financial quackery was the order of the day, with the party; and the exhibition of a series of the most wretched attempts to make money out of *nothing* constitutes the only evidence of any exertion to alleviate the sufferings of a deluded and afflicted people. Instead of encouraging the Banks to increase their circulation, with as much liberality, and to extend as much indulgence, as practicable, the whole conduct of the party was just such as had the opposite tendency. In the midst of severe trials, which had destroyed many, and crippled more of the Banks of the country, ours stood firm and sound, and never lost the public confidence for a moment. During the whole time, the investments of the State, in these institutions, amounting to more than a million, were safely kept, and profitably managed.* The capital was safe to a dollar, and the currency perfectly sound. But the fluctuating condition of the Banks of our sister States, even after the crisis had passed, necessarily drove ours to observe unusually strict limitations on the amount of their circulation. Such was their situation when the Legislature of 1842 met. The members of that body could not be ignorant that, in many parts of the State, the crops had wholly failed; in some, bread had not been made; in all, prices were extremely low, and heavy indebtedness, general. Yet, in the face of all these facts, they took the surest steps to diminish the quantity of money, and to destroy credit and indulgence, the only hopes of a suffering people. The adjournment of that body has been followed by the most liberal course on the part of the Banks: And all candid men have agreed, that its adjournment was the most instantaneous and valuable relief which it could bestow on the country. And a very general regret is felt and expressed, that it did not bestow that blessing at an earlier day.

TREASURER'S ELECTION AND BOND.

Among the subjects of deep interest to the people, which came up for action, was the election of a Treasurer and the taking of a sufficient bond as provided by law, for the faithful discharge of his duties. A most competent and excellent officer was set aside, solely on political grounds, and the place given to the former incumbent of the Mint at Charlotte. As both gentlemen have heretofore been employed in official stations, and the official conduct of each has been subjected to scrutiny, we freely submit to the candid judgment of the people, whether by this act of proscription the interests of the public have been in the least promoted.

But waiving all considerations of the propriety of the selection, we proceed to the Bond. It is known to you, that the Treasurer's bond must be "approved by the Governor and Speakers of the two Houses." When it was first presented to these functionaries, they *all* rejected it. The signature of another gentleman was then procured, and the Speakers approved it; but the Governor still rejected it. In this predicament the matter stood for some time; the Whigs taking side with the Governor, and the Democrats with the two Speakers—the Whigs declaring that the bond was insufficient and invalid; the Democrats averring that the bond was good, and, having been approved by the Speakers, was approved according to law. The Whigs protested that they would not consent to receive the bond, but would give further time, as the officer had been duly elected, to execute a proper bond. In this the Whigs prevailed. Upon further investigation of the facts attending the execution of the bond, it was discovered that after its first rejection, and before its re-tender, a name had been inserted in the body of the bond—And also, that, after it was brought to Raleigh, a seal had been affixed, in Raleigh, to the name of a Hertford County signer, upon mere *verbal* authority.

The refusal of the Governor to receive this bond, and the concurrence of the Whig Members of the Legislature in this refusal, was attributed, at the time, to proscriptive party motives. But we submit that the bond was never obligatory on the signers at any time.

First—Because, upon its rejection by the Governor and Speakers, it could never after become the bond of the signers, without *their* consent that it should be tendered again. Such consent had not been obtained, when it was offered a second time.

Secondly—Because, by the interlineation of the name in the body of the bond after its rejection, it became void as to all except that name.

Thirdly—Because, the affixation of a seal to the name of a signer, could only be made by a written power *under Seal*.

We submit these objections to the legal profession as perfectly conclusive against the bond; and, with the most entire confidence, we declare it as our solemn belief, that North Carolina owes it to the intelligence and immovable firmness of John M. Morehead, that Mr. Wheeler was not entrusted with the custody of the Treasury of the State, under the worthless security of that vitiated instrument.

In what we have said, we disclaim the intention to impute wrong motives to any one concerned in the interlineation of the name, or in the affixation of the seal. We doubt not, that these acts were done, without perception or suspicion of the consequences on the validity of the instrument.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

In districting the State for Congressional representation, the Democratic party have broken the corner stone of the Republic. They have attempted, openly, to enslave the people through the very mouthpiece of freedom, and, shamefully, to pervert the sacred right of voting to secure the triumph of a party. They have invited every man to the polls, and then robbed the people of the count. They have committed State Rights to the guardianship of a minority of the freemen; they have stifled the voice of North Carolina in the councils of the nation; and, with a view to Presidential success, they have provided a Democratic tribunal to which they intend, in case the election goes to the House, to appeal from the choice of a Whig people.

Let any man cast his eye over the State, and follow out the boundaries of the nine districts which dissect its territory. Almost every line betrays the cunning partisan, intent on the unworthy purpose of trying how many Whig voters he may silence with the ballot of a *single* Democrat. Where he could not scatter Whig strength, and absorb it by a tactical arrangement of Democratic numbers, he has grouped it together, that it may spend its overwhelming vote on a single representative. All shapes, all forms, and all sizes figure on the diagram. Neither diversity of interest, nor length, nor breadth of territory, nor inconvenience to the returning officers, opposed the smallest obstacle, as he drew the lines about the people, to serve as chains of bondage on the freedom of suffrage, and to exalt the few in power, over the many.† For the first time in her history, has the fair face of our State been disfigured by her own citizens, with a view to defraud the voters of their equality, and the ballot box of its rightful fruits. It is the work of the Legislature of 1842!

We speak strongly, for we feel strongly. We know of no assault on public liberty, more dangerous than that of accomplishing despotic ends through constitutional forms; and of making the people the instruments of oppressing themselves. We recognize no political offence of higher grade, than that which subjects the larger number of free people to the political dominion of the smaller, because they dare to think for themselves. This detestable tyranny has been attempted on our people, and no man can deny it. For the space of six years, yea, ever since the hour when the election of Governor was committed to the people, they have spoken a Whig voice. In four consecutive elections, with fair and energetic trials of party strength, have the freemen of this State proclaimed their politics: And, the four times defeated party, unwilling longer to abide their voice, have now made war on the ballot box itself.

It was wisely, as well as eloquently said, that the oppression of the humblest man, is an insult to the whole people. How grievous, then, becomes the insult, when the oppression is made to fall on the great body itself of the people! Will they fly to the rescue of *one* man, and fail to protect the body politic! Or, has political oppression ceased to be an evil in Republics, and the right of suffrage become the *instrument* of tyranny, instead of the means of preventing it! If the proposition were openly made that, for the next ten years, the minority of the people should govern in the federal councils, what man, among you all, would not mark the proposer as a traitor to your liberties? If a People, once Republican, as we unquestionably are, were to accede to the proposition, what man among you all would not forthwith pronounce as already numbered the days of that people's freedom? What essential difference, and we appeal to the freemen for an answer, can there be, whether the few boldly attempt to acquire power over the many, by the force of *arms*, or, covertly to secure it by a *purposed* arrangement of the districts? We doubt not, you would meet the one case in a manner worthy of the fame of your fathers; can you submit to the other, without feeling the shameful degeneracy of their sons? Your remedy is in your own hands; the BALLOT BOX is the peculiarly fit means to uphold the independence and integrity of the BALLOT BOX.

And your signal rebuke of this legislative attempt to prostitute it to party ends, will add new confidence to those who have imbibed the hatred of our fathers to every form of oligarchy, and rely for the preservation of liberty on the government of the MANY. Upon this subject we appeal, without fear, to a people remarkable for the liberality with which they tolerate political differences, and whose fundamental maxim it is, to leave the right and the wrong to be settled by a *majority*, and not by a *minority* of voices.

INSTRUCTIONS

Not content with the unfair advantage of seizing the popular branch of the National Legislature; nor yet, satisfied with one Senator in addition thereto, the party took the only remaining means in its power to destroy the last vestige of Whig Representation in the Senate of the United States, by passing resolutions of Instruction, with the sole view of driving from his seat our Whig Senator in Congress. This attempted proscription of all Whig officers, was accompanied with a high-handed effort to impose a gag on debate and pass them by storm. On the very first day of their discussion, the Democratic party announced that the question should be taken before they slept. In vain were they reminded of the example of the Whigs in 1838, on the debate of the Rayner Resolutions, when the Democratic champion in opposition, was patiently listened to, for three days. This just and generous conduct they refused to imitate, and declared themselves ready to vote, without the smallest alteration or modification of the resolutions. The Whigs were not to be driven from the determination to resist their pernicious doctrines, and to proclaim to the State their reasons therefor. Accordingly, they commenced the discussion late on one evening and had to purchase the privilege of debating at all, by continuing it through the night, till the Democratic party became willing to sleep without the vote—after this, the Whigs were *generously* allowed the evenings and nights of a few days for further debate. And the result exhibited to the House, how little prepared, was the majority to vote, with understanding, on the resolutions, as they were originally introduced. The Journal will show that the party is under *some* obligations to their opponents, for several amendments, wholly changing the character of some, and denying the principles of others, of the resolutions. When introduced, the first resolution asserted the extraordinary heresy that *the Senator in Congress is the Senator of the Legislature*. The Whigs denounced this doctrine, and carried an amendment, affirming that officer to be the Senator of the *State*. The language of unbecoming idolatry offered to General Jackson, and of gross assault on a firm and upright Judge, who had dared to bring a victorious General under the level of the law, used in the Resolution concerning the return of the fine imposed at N. Orleans, received a proper rebuke. The language was changed and rendered more suitable to the taste of freemen; and the law abiding character of the Old North State, was spared the burning shame of degrading, in the person of another, that independence and integrity which constitute the glory and pride of her own enlightened Judges. These were the triumphs of Whig discussion, and, in our opinion, do amply repay the State for the little time consumed in exposing the alarming errors.

Another amendment which, to the Democratic portion of the House appeared to be highly essential, was the proviso to the first Resolution, to which we will presently call your attention.

Upon the right of instruction, as claimed by the party, we do not intend to offer any elaborate argument. But we deem it our duty to present, in the form of propositions, our views on the subject. We hold:

1. That the Senators in Congress are the servants of the people of the State, in regard to Federal powers.

2. That the Legislature is the servant of the people, in regard to State powers.

3d. That the people have never made the one set of servants, master of the other set; but do retain their mastery, *themselves*, unless it is expressly granted away.

4. That it is the duty of the Senator to conform his views, as nearly as he can, to the deliberately expressed views of the people.

5. That for this purpose, the Senator may and ought to consult the most authentic evidences of the people's wishes.

6. That when the Senator is satisfied the Legislature do not speak the wishes of the people, he ought not to abandon the people to the false voice; for, if he do, the people are *twice* betrayed.

7. That every Legislature, as a body, has the right to express its views of federal policy, and to *advise* with, but not to *control* other servants of the people.

8. That, if the Legislature have the right to instruct, so as to require obedience, it should never do so, unless in the name and on behalf of the people: and, if any Legislature should undertake this, without the fullest conviction of its being the will and wish of a majority of the people that it should thus instruct, it is guilty of a palpable and obnoxious usurpation; and lastly, we hold, that the late Legislature possessed, from four gubernatorial elections, evidence, next to conclusive, that a majority of the people did neither will nor wish Mr Mangum to abandon Whig principles, or vacate his seat.

We have given to you our views on the doctrine of Instructions, in which we are more than sustained by Mr. Madison, in his excellent numbers on the Federal Constitution. We now return to the first of the Instructing Resolutions, passed by the Democrats of the recent Legislature. When it was introduced, it read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Legislature of this State have a right to instruct their Senators in Congress whenever in the opinion of the Legislature, they misrepresent the wishes of the State, or the magnitude of the occasion shall require such instructions; and that it is the duty of the Senators to obey the instructions given; or to resign their seats."

After considerable debate, Mr. Bragg of Northampton, offered as an amendment thereto, the following proviso, which was carried without dissent, the Whigs publicly remarking that they were willing the party should make their Resolutions as suitable to themselves as possible; but they should be discussed and when objectionable would be opposed:

"*Provided*, the instructions to be given and obeyed, require not the Senator to commit a violation of the Constitution or an act of moral turpitude."

What an extraordinary commentary is here afforded on *mandatory* instructions! The doctrine here asserted, is, *not* that the Legislative body has the right to exact unlimited obedience of the Senator, but *only*, when the measure asked for, is such an one, as does not demand of him the doing of an unconstitutional act, or an act of moral turpitude. By the proviso, it is admitted, that there *is danger* of the Legislature so misrepresenting the people, as, *sometimes*, to be guilty of commanding the people's federal servants, to violate the Constitution and do a mean act, an act of turpitude—of vileness. When the instructor admits this ignorance of Constitutional law, and such incapacity to determine whether an act is one of turpitude or not, think you, he is any longer fit to instruct others? And, this admission is especially insulting to the people, if the instructor claims the right, on the ground that they (the people) so will and so wish. The Legislature who passed the resolution are reduced to a most pitiable dilemma. They claim the right of instruction, either on their own responsibility, as so many citizens; or, they claim it on behalf of the people. If on the former ground, then, they are guilty of a gross usurpation, in exacting any obedience at all: if on the latter, then, they say when they require an unconstitutional or vile act, the people have done it and not they.

But the doctrine of the Resolution becomes supremely ridiculous, when, by the proviso, it is referred to the Senator *himself*, to decide whether the instructing master has not ordered to be done, what the oath or honor of the servant forbid him to do; and such be the opinion of the servant then he is *instructed* NOT to obey!!!

IN CONCLUSION.

Fellow-Citizens, we assert, that there was not the least necessity for the unusual extension of the session. The important acts of necessary legislation were of the simplest kind. The apportionment of members for the House of Commons, fixed as it is by a certain constitutional rule, of ready application, required but a very limited knowledge of the easiest arithmetic. The apportionment of representation in the State Senate, is based on taxation, and is therefore freed from all perplexity. The Congressional apportionment, we admit, was a matter of some difficulty; but, nearly all the embarrassment which attended it, arose from the unholy effort so to arrange the districts, as to enable a minority to triumph over the great body of the people. Its discussion did not occupy a day in either house.

Well may you ask, and repeat the question too, what has the Legislature of 1842 done to win our confidence, or to merit our approbation? The utmost the Whigs could do was to oppose their schemes of party power. The size of the Journals will, no doubt, correspond with the length of the Session and the Printer's bill; but you will search in vain, therein, for any evidence afforded by the majority, of promises fulfilled, pledges redeemed, devotion to your interests, or sympathies for your distresses. If a proper regard for your welfare, and a becoming respect for our common country, did not forbid us the wish, we could most sincerely hope that you may find more pleasure in perusing its contents, than we did, in witnessing the preparation of the material, of which it is made up.

B. F. MOORE,
D. M. BARRINGER,
MICH'L. FRANCIS,
A. JOYNER,
THOS. ALLISON,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
A. S. MOYE,
JNO. A. YOUNG,
S. P. ALLEN,
C. G. LAMB,
A. C. EHRINGHAUS,
T. R. CALDWELL,
A. DOCKERY.

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* Since the organization of the Bank of the State, in 1835, the State has derived from her Stock, in dividends, $252,000, and is entitled to about $65,000 out of the reserved fund on hand. During the same period, the Bank of Cape Fear has paid, in dividends, to the State, on her Stock in that institution, the sum of $233,000. In all, upwards of a half a million of dollars made by the State, as a partner in the Banks. By what other means could these State funds have been so well and so profitably managed?

†The Democrats, estimating the strength of parties according to the last Gubernatorial election, have given themselves *five* districts, with an aggregate majority of about *four* thousand: and to the Whigs *four* districts, with an aggregate majority of *nine* thousand voters!! In a single district, the 4th, there is a Whig majority of five thousand. Nothing short of an inspection of a Map of the State, can give an adequate conception of the cool and deliberate tyranny of the Gerrymander.

A worthy friend of ours, a democrat, laughingly told us in 1840, about six weeks after the Election of Harrison was known to all the world, except Edgecombe, that he had just returned from that State, and was the first to communicate to those sanguine Democrats the news of their defeat. He found them in high spirits, offering to bet 3 to 1 on the election of Van Buren; and when in the honest simplicity of his heart, he assured them that Harrison was certainly elected by an overwhelming majority, they rose upon him *en masse*, and threatened to whip him unless he would retract his assertion, which not being disposed to do, he mounted his horse and fled with the whole posse at his heels. Our friend assured us, that he breathed but three times, until he crossed the line which placed him in the more enlightened County of Wayne.—*Clarion.*

Naval.—Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to break up the first class line of battle ship *Washington*, as her timbers have been found to be too much decayed to admit of repair. The *Franklin*, of the same class, and built near at the same time, is to go round to the Boston Navy Yard, in the course of a few days, to be *razeed*. The *Washington* has made but one cruise, under Commodore Chauncey—the *Franklin* two; but the latter was built wholly of live oak, while some of the timbers of the former were white oak. This may account, in part, for the disparity in their condition, although even with frames entirely of live oak, there is often a very considerable difference in the duration of vessels, according to the age of the tree when it is cut.

In the Circuit Court of New York, last week, an action was brought by Mr. James Germond against Augustus Flicher, for damages for the loss of his son's services, which he was deprived of for nearly five months in consequence of his having been bitten by defendant's dog, and also to recover the cost of doctors and nursing his son while he was ill. The jury returned a verdict of $135 for the plaintiff.

The Silk Business.—A letter from Mr. John W. Gill, of Jefferson county, Ohio, to Mr. I. R. Barbour, of Oxford, Massachusetts, which appeared in a late number of the Worcester Palladium, gives some interesting facts in relation to the progress of the Silk business at the West. During the past year he has given employment to about fifty hands, who have manufactured upwards of $9,000 worth of silk goods, consisting of all the varieties of staple silk in demand, equal to any imported, and which have been readily sold at a reasonable advance on their cost of production and manufacture. In consequence of his disappointment in trying the various plans of feeding and ventilating cocooneries used or known in the United States, Mr. G. has studied out and adopted a plan which he thinks will work as complete a revolution in the growing of silk as the discovery of the gin did in that of cotton. He has named his invention "Gill's Patent Feeding Tent and Silk Worm Ventilating Cradle," and sells individual rights at $10 each. It curtails expenses about one half, and more than doubles the quantity and quality of cocoons raised from a given quantity of eggs over the most successful results of the most improved method of feeding heretofore practised. He has met with such complete success in the silk business that he is rapidly and permanently enlarging his operations in all the various departments.

Factory Girls in New England.—In the introduction to an interesting work lately published at the office of the New World, entitled "The Lights and Shadows of Factory Life, by a Factory Girl," occurs the following passage:

"In 1840 and 1841, there were at school in — five besides myself who had been factory girls. One of them had studied French and Italian, and was then studying Greek and Latin. She is now in the mill, working for funds to complete her education. Another was attending to Greek and Latin. She is prosecuting her studies now with her husband, who is, or is about to be, a clergyman. Two others commenced the study of Latin. One of them left school and became the wife of a *physician in the neighborhood*. The other is now in the factory with the object of attending the school again. Another is studying the Latin, Greek, and French, *un peu très peu*. The other was the daughter of one of the first men in the village. Her scholarship was above mediocrity. She is now successfully engaged in teaching."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

GOOD NEWS!—*A Whig Candidate in the Field!*—We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following letter, giving the cheering information that the Whig meeting held at Raleigh on Saturday last prevailed on HENRY W. MILLER, Esq. to take the field in opposition to Gen. Saunders in this District. It gives us pleasure to announce the fact, and to express our most cordial concurrence in all that our correspondent says of Mr. Miller. He is faithful and true, and merits the heartiest support of every Patriot in the District.—And if that support is given in the spirit which animated the Whigs of 1840, Saunders, who, as Van Buren said, "thinks nobody in North Carolina is fit to fill a public office but himself," will at last have the public crib closed against him, after feeding out of it some 20 or 30 years.

RALEIGH, May 22.

Dear Sir: I drop you a line, in haste, to say that we had an enthusiastic meeting on Saturday last, and nominated HENRY W. MILLER as the Whig Candidate for Congress in this District. He forthwith attended the meeting, and, in the true spirit of Whig gallantry, accepted the nomination, delivering on the occasion just such a speech as was calculated to rouse the dormant energies of his political friends, and stir them up to a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. Depend upon it, if the disaffection towards Saunders, in the District, is to be judged of by the tone of the leaders of Democracy in Chatham, the few hundred majority against us in the District will easily be overcome. Miller will take wherever he goes. Of fine address, accessible manners, a beautiful declaimer, and a well-read politician, his friends need not fear to see him cope, a DAVID as he is in years, with the great GOLIAH of Democracy, Gen. Saunders. You will all say, when you hear him for yourselves, that we could not have made a more judicious selection.

The Candidates will probably meet for the first time in Johnston, this week.

☞ We are not authorised to say, but we take the responsibility of saying, that Mr. Miller will meet Gen. Saunders at this place on the Monday of June County Court, to make known his principles to the People of Cumberland County.

☞ The Whigs of this Town and County are requested to meet at the Town Hall This Evening, at early candle light, for the purpose of seconding the nomination of Henry Watkins Miller, and of inviting him to this place on Monday of June Court.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Col. David S. Reid has been chosen as the Locofoco Candidate for Congress in the 3d District. Col. Anderson Mitchell is his Whig opponent.

Messrs. Deberry and Mendenhall addressed a considerable portion of the people of this county last Tuesday afternoon. They exhibited towards each other a spirit of the most courteous forbearance, meeting each other as equals in honorable competition for an honorable station. They agreed perfectly touching the great national interests of the country, and consequently did not enter into any long discussion of political subjects. They "defined their position" in brief plain language, bowed, and took their leave.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

WHIG ADDRESS.—We ask the particular attention of our readers to the Address of a Committee of the Whig members of the late Legislature, reviewing the doings of that ever-memorable body. It will be found entire in this paper; and the Raleigh Register states that it has been printed at that office in pamphlet form for gratuitous circulation, and will be sent wherever desired.

The next Congress promises to have many cases of Contested Election to decide. In the first place, several States have nullified the law of Congress which requires members to be elected from separate Districts. All who appear in the House to have been elected by General Ticket, would be sent home, if the House asserted its own dignity and authority, which, however, we suppose it will not do.

Besides these, a number of seats are contested, of which there are at least two from Virginia. Mr. Botts has determined to contest Mr. Jones's seat, and Mr. Goggin has given notice to Mr. Gilmer of eighteen points on which he contests his.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The Caledonia, at Boston, brings papers three days later, say to the 4th inst. There is no news of importance. No change in prices of cotton. Sales about 6000 bales a day. The consumption was increasing, and trade generally improving.

Inferior cottons are extremely low. 600 bales were offered at 3d., but 2 3-4d. was the best offer. It was dirty and discolored, but would have brought 4d. in December. The imports to April 28th have been 786,200 bales, against 454,500 last year. Stock 795,200, against 501,300 last year.

The Globe and some other Locofoco papers are starting a story, with which they affect to be highly delighted, that the Whigs intend to drop Mr. Clay and run some other candidate for the Presidency. We have no doubt they would be in ecstacies if the Whigs would do that thing; but there is no such crumb of comfort for Locofocoism. The Whigs have no thought of any one else than Henry Clay. Such men as Webster, Cushing, &c., whom the Globe chooses to call Whigs, would doubtless be pleased to get up some other candidate: but no real Whig entertains such an idea.

There appears to be a prospect of the Van Burenites giving up to their opponents, the Calhounites, the point which has been so warmly contested between them as to the time for the meeting of the Locofoco National Convention. The former have been intent upon holding the Convention in November next, for the purpose, as the Calhounites assert, of avoiding a committal on the Tariff question; whilst the latter party insist upon May next, as well because they think their prospects will improve by delay, as because they are sure the Vanites in the next Congress will not repeal the Tariff unless they have a prospect of gain by so doing. Virginia and New York have both come out in favor of November; and so many others have declared their unalterable preference for May, that there was a fair prospect of there being two Locofoco Conventions. Suddenly, however, the N. Y. Evening Post, Van's especial organ, says it "fears we may be obliged to consent to hold the Convention next May." This means, we suppose, that Van is satisfied he can beat his competitor at his own game. He will not suffer the Nullifier to get the better of him, if cunning can prevail.

A dinner was given to Mr. Webster at Baltimore, by about 100 of his friends, without distinction of party. The "Sun" says,—

The fifth toast in order was prefaced with a few remarks from the Chair, appropriate to the distinguished statesman whom the gentlemen present had assembled to honor. It was as follows:

"Our guest, Daniel Webster."

After the applause which followed the announcement of this toast, Mr. Webster rose and addressed the company in a speech occupying about an hour and a half, adducing a series of facts concerning our commercial relations with several foreign nations, the unfavorable position which was occupied by the United States in consequence of the present policy observed in the intercourse by treaty stipulations, and suggesting such changes as appeared to be more likely to conduce to the national and commercial interests, &c.—abstaining from all allusion to party topics. On concluding his speech, Mr. W. submitted "in all sincerity, truth, and heartiness," the following sentiment:

"Prosperity to the inhabitants of the Monumental city: Always distinguished alike for enterprise, public spirit, and the warmest and most cordial hospitality."

IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.—The Mexican army, of 2000 men, which invaded Yucatan, and was defeated by the Yucatecos, has surrendered at discretion. There was great rejoicing at Merida in consequence.

Com. Moore, of the Texan Navy, has had an engagement with two Mexican steamers, which lasted three hours, and ended in the retreat of the steamers, whose loss was not ascertained. Moore's loss was 2 killed and 4 wounded.

BROKEN DOSES.—The Georgia Constitutionalist has been dosing its own party, (the Locofoco,) ever since the adjournment of the last Legislature. One might have supposed that "No. 6," would be sufficiently powerful for any case, however desperate; but the Constitutionalist has reached "No. 22," and the signs are that the patient is as far from a cure as ever. The fact is, that the Locofoco body politic is so full of "wounds and bruises and putrifying sores," that it is past the skill even of a doctor who is so well acquainted with its disease as he of the Constitutionalist.

The following is No. 22: (the word "misfortune," in the first line should be changed to *fault*.)

"It has been the misfortune of the democratic party to persist in following a course of legislation which experience had shown to be injudicious, and to continue in office men known to be utterly unqualified, by honesty and ability, to the discharge of their duties. All this was done under the mistaken idea that the party might be injured by acting otherwise. This reprehensible policy led to defeat; while, by immediately retracing its steps, by reforming the abuses growing from unwise legislation, and by removing unfaithful officers from the stations to which they had been elevated, and appointing others better qualified, the democratic party would have acquired additional strength, increased in respectability and popularity, and withstood successfully the attacks of its opponents.

The Charleston Mercury relates the following story with much apparent relish:—

"*Clay arrested by Calhoun and the Constitution.*—When Mr. Calhoun was at Norfolk on his way home from the last Session of Congress, an incident occurred which some may regard as an auspicious omen. Mr. Calhoun was invited and handsomely entertained on board the CONSTITUTION; and while that gallant old redoubtable was saluting him, the wads shot away a part of the rigging of a sloop which was sailing by and brought her to, under the stern of Old Iron Sides. On hailing her with offers of assistance to repair the untoward damages—she turned out much to the amusement of those in the frigate to be "THE HENRY CLAY."

This, if it really occurred, is not the first time, by many, that the Constitution has been made the pretext or the instrument, of perpetrating gross wrong; nor is it the first time that political witlings have been highly "amused" with the outrages thus perpetrated.

"WHIG REFORM."—We have had frequent occasion to expose the partial and incorrect statements of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian; but we do not recollect an instance in which it has more palpably attempted to mislead its readers than in an article headed "Whig Reform," in last week's Jeffersonian. For the purpose of showing that the Whigs have failed to redeem their promises of reform, it institutes the following comparison:

"We exhibit in order to prove our position, the relative expenditures of the two last administrations; and every man can then judge which side can lay claim to the most economy:

Appropriations of Van Buren's administration were	
For 1839,	23,862,560
For 1840,	21,733,116
Appropriations by the Whigs—	
For 1841,	25,888,272
For 1842,	23,177,921

Here then is an increase in the appropriations in one year, viz: 1841, of five millions and more. This too at a time when there was no call for any extra expenditures."

We presume that the great mass of the Jeffersonian's readers have not the means, if they have the will, to expose the unfairness of this comparison.—But *our* readers shall be better informed, and we will give the Jeffersonian the opportunity to correct its errors, little reason as we have to hope that it will improve that opportunity.

To have made a fair statement of the appropriations of Van Buren's administration, the Jeffersonian should have added the years 1837 and 1838. The expenditures for the first, 1837, were $37,243,214 24; and the appropriations for the other, 1838, were $38,413,064 87. And to have dealt fairly by the Whigs, it should have stated their appropriations for 1843-4, a period of 18 months embraced in the acts passed at the late session. These we will give.

But there are important errors even in what the Jeffersonian has stated. For instance, the *official* statement published by Hugh A. Garland, Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the appropriations of Congress for 1839, showed the amount to be $36,862,242 78; but of that sum ten millions was a contingent appropriation, to be used only in the event of difficulties with England. It was not used, and may properly be deducted from the amount of appropriations. This deduction leaves the actual appropriations for 1839, $26,862,242 78, instead of $23,862,560, as stated by the Jeffersonian—a difference against Locofocoism of three millions.

The actual appropriations for 1840, as *officially* reported by the same Hugh A. Garland, were $23,686,637 76, instead of $21,733,116, as stated by the Jeffersonian,—another difference against Van of nearly two millions.

Then to come to the "appropriations by the Whigs for 1841," as the Jeffersonian has it. The *official* report of the same Hugh A. Garland shows that the appropriations of the *Locofoco* Congress which expired on the 4th of March 1841, for the service of that year, (excluding the Post Office as in all the above years,) were $18,380,236 91; and the *official* report of M. St. Clair Clarke, Clerk of the House, shows that at the Extra Session a further sum of $4,546,048 02, (excluding the Post Office as usual,) was appropriated by the Whigs. These two sums make the entire appropriations for 1841, exactly $22,926,284 93, or *nearly three millions less than stated by the Jeffersonian!*

The appropriations for 1842, as shown by the *official* report of Mr. Clarke, (excluding the Post Office again,) were $20,466,290 80,—again *nearly three millions less than stated by the Jeffersonian!*

The Jeffersonian omits altogether all notice of the appropriations made by the late Whig Congress for the year 1843 and half of the year 1844. The reason for this omission will be perfectly apparent when it is recollected that the appropriations for the year and a half were only $24,669,185 71, or at the rate of $16,443,122 a year.

The sum of the whole is, that the Jeffersonian has *understated* the appropriations of the two Locofoco years, 1839 and 1840, by nearly five millions of dollars, and has *overstated* the appropriations of the two Whig years by nearly six millions of dollars! And has totally omitted all comparison of the three most important years! Thus is the Locofoco party kept in ignorance, and led about by the nose in consequence of that ignorance, by those who have more information than they choose to impart.

It will be seen that the appropriations have in no year since the Whigs came into power, been as great as for the most economical year of Locofoco rule, and that they have been rapidly diminishing, every year less than its predecessor, until, from nearly 24 millions, in 1840, they have reduced the appropriations to less than 16½ millions a year.

The facts we have stated above we have from the *official documents*, which are open to the inspection of any who may desire to examine for themselves. We are thus particular, because many papers have published a part of the statement as contained in the Jeffersonian, and even we copied it into the Observer from some other paper. The expenditures of course sometimes vary from the appropriations, but the above are the official statements of the "appropriations," and it is of these the Jeffersonian speaks.

The Cheraw Gazette expresses itself not satisfied with the evidence we furnished it of Gen. Jackson's promise of better times and a better currency, than we had in 1834. Its readers we think would not be so hard to convince, if they had an opportunity of seeing the evidence. The Gazette itself is constrained to admit that we proved the promise of the "better currency," but thinks we failed to show the promise of the better times. We respectfully submit, that the very promise of a "better currency," necessarily involved the promise of better times; for the prosperity of the country as every one knows, depends materially upon the quality of the currency. But besides this we showed that Gen. Jackson, in answer to the remonstrances addressed to him in relation to the evils the removal of the deposites had caused, and was calculated to cause, distinctly promised that "the State Banks would answer all the purposes of the country," that they would "meet all the wants of the people." We ask the Gazette whether this is not tantamount to a promise of better times? If he should say nay, it will be an admission that the U. S. Bank *had* "answered all the purposes of the country," and *had* "met all the wants of the people,"—an admission which the Gazette will scarcely make, we presume.

The Gazette doubts because it thinks it "somewhat singular" that Gen. Jackson should have promised to better times which were already very good. It is quite as singular, we think, that he should have promised to better the currency, which was already very good. It is the very evil we have complained of, that he would not see how good these things were, but set about to better them, and threw every thing into confusion, and plunged the country into the deepest distress by his ignorant tinkering.

As to the present condition of the currency and exchanges, the Gazette appears to be changing its ground. Its assertion, which we controverted, was, "that the currency is *better* now, (what there is of it,) than probably it ever has been since the formation of the Government; and Exchanges are *more equal* than at any time during the existence of a National Bank." We showed, that during the existence of the Bank we had, not only gold and silver, but a paper currency which was equally good at all points of the United States. The Gazette admits that we have no such currency now, but argues that a man who wishes to travel, can get gold or silver or drafts. So he can, and so he could then; but still that is very far from proving that the currency is "better now." It still leaves us minus the bank notes which were every where good, to travel on, to remit by letter, to pass from hand to hand. And in regard to the "exchanges which are more equal now than at any time during the existence of a National Bank," the Gazette says it *is* now engaged in hunting up the evidence that at some time during the existence of the Bank such disparities existed as now exist. Does not the Gazette see how it has abandoned its ground? It ought to have the candor to admit that we have disproved its assertion, which it will permit us to observe, appears to have been made very much at random. [Indeed the Gazette is rather in the habit of making random statements—witness that which promises to show "many *hundreds* of persons who have been totally ruined" by their connection with Banks, for every *one* who has been ultimately benefited.]

To bring the Gazette back to the starting point. We showed, from public documents that cannot be gainsayed, that in 1832, the whole exchange operations of the U. S. Bank, embracing the extremities of this wide land, and amounting to 241 millions of dollars, were conducted at a premium of only one-eleventh of 1 per cent., or 9 cents for every $100. Now if the Gazette can show any thing to compare with this, we will give up, that the exchanges are now as well as they were during the existence of that Institution. If it cannot show this, we shall expect an equally frank acknowledgement on its part.

We are glad to see that the Gazette characterizes the removal of the deposites as "a dangerous assumption of power." This is a degree of candor rarely met with in its party. We do not agree with the Gazette, however, that if they had not been removed they might have been lost. That very act, and the other violent assaults of Gen. Jackson and his party, broke the Bank, and not the few hundred thousands of which it was swindled. But for his hostility, which arose from its refusal to become his instrument in proscribing one of its officers, (Mason of New Hampshire,) it would doubtless have gone on in its regular beneficent course to the present day, and the country would have been spared the ten years of misery through which it has passed.

A writer in the Raleigh Standard makes this candid acknowledgement: "you know we (the Democrats) owe our power in the last General Assembly to adventitious circumstances, and not to actual party strength."

Another Candidate in the Field.—We learn that at the muster at William Trice's, in this county, on Saturday last, Col. William P. Russell, of Granville county, declared himself a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States, pledging himself, however, to withdraw in case a Whig candidate should be brought out. He addressed the people at some length; after which Henry K. Nash, esq., who was on the ground, was loudly called on to reply. He, however, declined, stating that he was not a candidate for Congress, nor did he expect to be, and as Mr. Russell *was* a candidate, he would be glad to hear his views more at length. Mr. Russell then again took the stump, and directed his remarks so directly to Mr. Nash as to make it necessary for him to reply. Mr. Nash did reply, and, we understand, gave the gentleman from Granville a pretty severe castigation—tearing his speech into shreds. We learn that Mr. Russell condemned the course of Gen. Daniel in Congress, and the "caucuses" which nominated him, and avowed his willingness to fight on his own hook, after the old-fashioned republican mode. The two candidates, Messrs. Russell and Daniel, are to be in this place at May Court (next week) to address the people, when we shall expect to see a real Kilkenny affair.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WILMINGTON, May 17.

In nearly every part of the "burnt district" preparations are making to replace the buildings destroyed. Contracts have been entered into for erecting a number of large brick edifices, both for dwellings and stores. Generally, a better order of buildings than those now in ruins will be put up. Many, however, design putting up wooden buildings, which is a thing greatly to be deprecated.

The Rail Road Company are slowly repairing the damages caused by the fire at their Depot. The steam engine in the machine shop was not so much injured but that it will do for future use, and is now in operation. Some of the Locomotives can probably be repaired also. The walls of the machine shop it is expected will answer to roof over, as will the warehouse by cutting off a story. One very great improvement is to be made by running a track down to the river, by means of an inclined plane of about four hundred yards in length.

Chronicle.

The truly munificent sum of two thousand dollars has been subscribed in Wilmington towards re-building the Methodist Episcopal Church, destroyed by the fire of the 30th ult. The Society hope to succeed in raising an amount sufficient to enable them to re-construct with brick.—*Ib.*

Promptitude.—The President of the Merchants Insurance Company of Baltimore, Isaac Tyson, Esq., came on here a few days after our late great fire, for the purpose of adjusting the claims upon his office for losses sustained, which was done to the satisfaction of all concerned, and since his return to Baltimore, instructions have been given to the Agent of the office in Wilmington to pay off all claims at once.

The Hartford Insurance Company have likewise instructed their Agent here to pay its losses without delay.—*Ib.*

Town of Fayetteville.—We have had occasion before to remark, that the Citizens of our sister Town, Fayetteville, exceed their neighbors in all matters which require the exhibition of a patriotic Public spirit. Their recent promptitude, in responding to the voice of suffering at Newbern and Wilmington, proves that though their Town is not the *heart* of the Commonwealth, yet that the *hearts* of its citizens are in the right place. Their liberality (remitting $500 to each place) is highly commendable, and worthy of imitation.—*Raleigh Register.*

[The amount sent to Wilmington was $835.]

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The Hon. Daniel Webster and family left Washington on Wednesday afternoon, on their return to Massachusetts.

Mr. Cushing, Minister to China, left this city on Wednesday afternoon for Norfolk.

Mr. Fletcher Webster, Secretary of the Mission to China, also departed from this city yesterday morning for the North, preparatory to his embarkation for China.

It is reported that *James S. Green* of Princeton, N. J., has been selected by John Tyler for *Attorney General of the United States!* This looks like carrying the joke out of the window. Green is a middling country lawyer, hardly known to a hundred people out of New-Jersey, and not extensively within it. *James S. Green* to fill the place of John J. Crittenden and Hugh S. Legare! Daniel Webster leaves the Cabinet and *James S. Green* goes in! Tyler stock must be looking up!—*Tribune.*

Rumors from Washington.—It is said that Judge Upshur will be appointed Minister to France, and that Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, who so lately received the permission of the People to stay at home and mind his own business, will be called to the Navy Department.—*Petersburg Int.*

The Herkimer Journal suggests that it would be an improvement if Mr. Cushing, in taking *young* John Tyler out with him to China, should throw in *old* John to make out the complement. We reckon if he would only do this, there would be little cavil from any quarter as to the legality of his appointment, and no objection to his using up the whole $40,000.—*Tribune.*

The Progress of Corruption.—We learn from the New York *Tribune* that Alexander Ming, (of the notorious political firm of *Slamm, Bang, & Co.*) and Conrad Swackhamer, of the deepest die of Locofocoism, have just been thrust into office in the New York Custom House.

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser we learn that, without cause or notice, or even so much as the pretence of any reason whatever, Major William Steevens, the faithful and popular postmaster of that city, has been unceremoniously superseded by the appointment of J. K. Mead, an active Locofoco politician, to the office.

Land Ho!—The great cotton manufactories of Lowell and other parts of New England have sold out their heavy stocks, slick and clean, and are now working on contracts. A gentleman who was in Boston on Tuesday, was unable to buy a bale of sheeting of the make of either of several factories whose goods have heretofore been lying piled up.—*Jour. of Com.*

A Commercial Phenomenon.—A few weeks since five hundred bales of brown cotton drilling were shipped from New York to London. The last advices mention their arrival at their place of destination. All 'Change was struck with wonder at seeing cotton fabrics from the looms of America exposed for sale in the marts of the greatest manufacturing nation of the world.

In the Boston Morning Post we find the following article:

"*American Imports in France.*—The import of American products into France appears to have excited alarm among the agriculturists of that country. The *Auxiliaire Breton* remarks that the matter now engages the attention of the Chamber of Commerce of Morlaix, and that it threatens the agriculture of that part of the country with total ruin. The Americans are introducing into France butter, equal and superior to ours; lard, salted provisions, wax, clover seed, and in fine all our products, and deliver them, and with the duties paid at our principal commercial places, at lower prices than we can furnish them."

Walcott Huntington, Whig, has been removed from the collectorship at New London, Connecticut, and Charles Lester, the old Van Buren collector, reappointed. The only fault found with Mr. Huntington is the fact that he is of the same politics now as he was when appointed by the present Executive.

The Savannah Republican of Wednesday last says: "We understand some ten or a dozen men connected with the custom-house in this city were yesterday removed. Those who have taken their places, without exception, were opposed to the election of Mr. Tyler, and those who were turned out, with perhaps one exception, were his supporters."

William H. Jones, a prominent citizen of Delaware, had seven indictments for forgery found against him by the Grand Jury of Newcastle Co. last week. He was the Loco-Foco candidate for Congress last Fall, and came within eight votes of an election.

Another Loco Foco Defaulter.—It is stated in the Express and other New York papers of Saturday that Sheriff Hart has been arrested by the Coroner on numerous writs issued against him by persons having executions in their hands, amounting to many thousands of dollars. One would suppose that the good people of N. York would get tired of electing Loco Focos to offices of pecuniary trust.—*Albany Journal.*

DIED,

At Smithville, on Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY I. WINSLOW, wife of Warren Winslow, Esq. of this town, and daughter of the Hon. John D. Toomer.

At the residence of Mr. B. Riddle, in Chatham county, on the 19th of April, in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. SARAH ELLINGTON.

In Chatham county, on the 22d of April, Mrs. NANCY TEMPLE, consort of Mr. Allen Temple, in the 50th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 17th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for Gardner & McKethan, C P Mallett, Isaac Dodd, J Martine, B Rose, E W Willkings, H Erambert, H H Potter, and J Waddill & Co. of this place; and for Miller & Benton, J & J S Gibson, A Bencine, A H Lindsay, J W Thomas, J Hussey, J & J Dorsett, Eckles & Douthit, Lehman & Butner, F Marsh & Co, D Clewell, Dr T Hogan, T C Pfohl, Foster & Hunt, J H Thompson, of interior.

Also, May 17, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Nelson in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, J E Patterson, T S Lutterloh, J D Starr, S W Tillinghast, D A Ray, G W Davis, J D Williams, C J & R M Orrell, Cook & Co. W H Bayne, A Jessup, and J McArn, of this place; and for H A London, J H Thompson, W Beall & Co, G W Brown & Co, J C & A C Blum, John D Toomer, J H Howell, and M Autry, of the interior.

DEPARTED, May 23, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Flour, Domestics, &c. &c.

☞ The River is in good boating order.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 10—Schrs Reaper from Demarara, Lenity from Charleston. 12—Schrs Valhalla from Philadelphia, Wm Young from New York, Elizabeth from Nantucket. 13—Brig Echo from Newport; Schrs Gen Wm Washington from Baltimore, Maria from City Point, Va, Althea Cornelius from New York, Amelia from do. 15—Schrs Chappell from Baltimore, John Drew from New York, Richard Thompson from Philadelphia, H Westcoat from do.

DEPARTURES.

May 11—Brig Tecumseh for Surinam. 12—Brig Tangier for Porto Rico. 13—Schr Brainerd for Boston. 15—Schrs Martha Washington for Philadelphia, Ellen for do. 16—Schr Hannah, (3 masted,) for Havana.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND BUGGY and HARNESS.
E. W. WILLKINGS.
May 23, 1843. 55-3w

SAND-HILL RESIDENCE.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE for Rent for the ensuing Summer. Apply to
C. B. MALLETT.
May 23, 1843. 55tf

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.

THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Students connected with this Institution will take place on Thursday 8th June. Select orations will be delivered by the Students at night, after the close of the Examination. Parents, guardians, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

The Exercises of the School will be resumed on Monday 26th June. The Academy will remain under the charge of the same Instructers. The course of Studies is preparatory to the University of North Carolina. French and Spanish are taught without extra charge. The patronage of this Institution has been steadily increasing since it was placed under the control of the present Instructers, and the Trustees feel fully warranted in saying, from the unwearied assiduity manifested by the Teachers, and the thorough and systematic course of instruction pursued, that it presents advantages equal to any similar institution in the State.

Tuition in the Classical Department, $15 per Session. Board $8 per month.

By order, J. HILLIARD, Sec'y.
Oxford, May 18, 1843. 55-4w

Notice to Journeymen Hatters.

20 GOOD JOURNEYMEN at the above Business, will find constant employ and liberal wages at the Domestic Hat Manufactory, Camak, Warren County, Georgia. Apply to
E. A. CRANDALL.
May 16, 1843. 55-4w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 24.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	$7
Bacon,	5½ a 6	Molasses,	23 a 25
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	15 a 25	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5¾ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	4½ a 6	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$2¼ a $2½
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	26
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1⅝ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	6 cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,)	6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,	13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—But little cotton at market. Sales for shipment are rather dull. The market is sustained by the manufacturing demand. Prime cotton 5¾ to 6.

Flour is more plenty and rather declines. Prime 4 1-2, 5 and 5 1-2.

Whiskey.—Sales at 26 cts.

Groceries are plenty, and sales are making at very low prices. A fair business is going on among the Grocers and Dry Goods dealers, at wholesale. All kinds of goods are selling at very low rates.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 17.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 50 a 7 25; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 0 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 00 a 2 12.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine is up to 2 35, the rate of sales this week; the chief demand is for our distillers use. Tar has not brought over 95, but 1 dollar was asked yesterday.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Daily sales of timber at 3 to 4. We report sales flooring boards at 7, wide do at 4¼, and ditto scantling at 3.

Bacon.—A lot Western brought 4 1-2 for sides, and 5 1-2 for shoulders. Home made, transactions at 7 to 8 for hams, 6 to 6 1-2 for sides and shoulders, making an advance in the article.

Lard.—In better demand; it brings 7 in bbls and 8 in kegs.

Corn.—None afloat at this time; selling from store at 75 cents; a small cargo from the country by the river brought 62 1-2 cents.

Groceries.—A sale of 100 hhds Cuba Molasses at 22 cents; do 50 bags Cuba Coffee at 8 1-2; do 20 hhds N O Sugar at 5 1-2 to 6; do 75 bbls Ohio Whiskey at 24; all on 90 days.

Auction sales of 150 bbls Virginia flour at 5 06 to 5 10, cash, and a lot Northern hay at 65 to 70 cts.

100 casks lime brought $1 at private sale, and a large lot Northern brick, 5 1-2, 6 and 6 1-2, per M.

Chronicle.

CHERAW MARKET—May 17.

Bacon 6 a 6½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4½ a 6¾; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 5 25 a 5 75; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 30 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 4 1-2 to 6 1-2; principally 5 to 6. Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Bacon 6 to 9.

At Charleston, Cotton 4¾ to 7 1-2, a reduction of ⅛ on better qualities, and inferior dull. Corn 67 to 71. Flour 4 87 to 5 25. Bacon 4 1-2 to 8.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,208,017 bales, against 1,574,079 to same dates last year.

NEW YORK, May 19.—*Cotton.*—There is more activity to-day, some exporters having come into market and from 800 to 1000 bales have been sold, mostly for shipment. The stock is estimated at 30,000 bales well assorted as to grades. The large sales of Cotton Goods which have been made for China must be felt beneficially in the Cotton market. The quotations to-day are Upland middling 6¼ a 6 1-2; middling fair 6¾; fair 7 a 7¼; Mobile and New Orleans middling 6½ a 6¾; middling fair 7¼ a 7⅝; fair 7½ a 7¾; good fair 8¼ a 8 1-2, good and fine 9 a 10 1-2.

Flour 4 50 to 4 75. Corn 55. Whiskey 19 to 20.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, 2d June, in the Town of Fayetteville.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.
May 19, 1843. 55tt

The Raleigh Register will give two insertions.

HILLSBOROUGH
FEMALE SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. BURWELL, PRINCIPALS.

THE Fall Session will commence on Monday the 3d of July, and close on the last of November.

The usual branches of a thorough English education are taught, together with the Latin and French languages. More attention paid to the solid than to the ornamental branches, though the latter are not neglected.

We have in our own family places for four or five more boarders, and as our number is limited, it is desirable that those who wish their children placed under our immediate attention should make *early* application.

Board can be obtained in most respectable families at $10 per month, including all expenses.

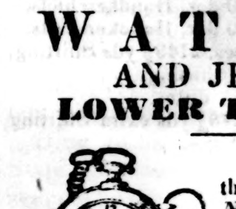
TERMS—PER SESSION.

For Board and Tuition,	$67 50
Tuition alone,	17 50
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano for practice,	5 00
French or Latin,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00

References.—John Witherspoon, D. D., Hon. F. Nash, Dr. James Webb, John W. Norwood, Esq., Hon. William A. Graham, Hillsborough; Rev. Drury Lacy, Raleigh; Rev. D. Stratton, Alfred Hatch, Robert Primrose, Newbern; Rev. Thomas Owen, Wilmington; Rev. A. Wilson, D. D., Rev. John A. Gretter, Greensborough.

May 17, 1843. 55-4w

WATCHES
AND JEWELRY,
LOWER THAN EVER.



IN consequence of the reduction of duties by the *New Tariff*, the subscriber is selling his stock of GOLD AND SILVER LEVERS, LEPINE, ANCHOR ESCAPEMENT, and other

WATCHES,

Of new and splendid patterns, and JEWELRY at Retail, at a considerable reduction from former prices, being much less than they can be bought for at any other place in the City. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Watches of the newest styles, direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment, and at much less prices at retail, than any other house in America.

GOLD WATCHES as low as *twenty* to *twenty-five dollars* each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

All kinds of Watches *repaired in the best manner and warranted*, at much less than the usual prices, by one of the best workmen in the City.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall Street, Up-Stairs.
New York 1843. 48-2mi.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a LARGE STOCK of American, British, French, Scotch, and Irish

DRY GOODS,

Of which the following is a copy of the Invoices.—These Goods have almost all been bought at the New York Package Sales, during the last month, (March.) A portion of them have been shipped to Alabama;—the part which are now receiving at this market will be sold for Cash at unprecedented low prices.

No. 1. 59. 17 Florence Bonnets,
2. 25. 6 pieces Thread Lace, 94½ yards,
3. 30. 13 pieces Black Lace, 190½ yards,
4. 34. 24 black Lace Veils,
5. 44. 11 pieces Thread Lace, 135 yards,
6. 46. 10 ditto ditto, 91 do,
7. 162. 60 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
8. 173. 4 pieces Aoleans, 138¾ yards,
9. 27. 5 pieces Gros-de-Nap, 412¼ yards,
10. 60. 10 pieces Jaconet, 120 yards,
11. 62. 50 pieces Prints, 1536 yards,
12. 66. 60 pieces Fancy Prints, 1987 yards,
13. 85. 39 pieces Ginghams, 1502 yards,
14. 109. 18 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 846½ yards,
15. 2 cases 24 Hats,
16. 50 dozen white Cotton Hose,
17. 2 pieces Gambroons, 59 yards,
18. 82 dozen Tuck Combs,
19. 44 dozen Tuck Combs,
20. 14 dozen ditto ditto,
21. 5. 15 dozen Dress Combs,
22. 5. 15 dozen ditto ditto,
23. 6. 10 dozen ditto ditto,
24. 7. 10 dozen ditto ditto,
25. 8 dozen Fillet Gloves,
26. 13 dozen Ivory Combs,
27 1 dozen ditto ditto,
28. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
29. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
30. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
31. 178 to 182. 20 ps Brown Holland, 517½ yds,
32. 3 pieces striped Linen Drill, 127¼ yards,
33. 18. 230 dozen Spool Cotton,
34. 21. 34 pieces Crown Lining,
35. 24. 48 lbs best Patent Thread,
36. 27. 66 lbs do ditto ditto,
37. 63. 24 pieces Drill, 1158 yards,
38. 42. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 602 yards,
39. 42. 14 ditto ditto, 597¼ yards,
40. 51. 20 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 600½ yards,
41. 52. 72 Victoria Skirts,
42. 52. 30 Corded Skirts,
43. 125. 25 pieces Check Muslin, 300 yards,
44. 126. 25 do ditto ditto, 300 ditto,
45. 127. 20 do ditto ditto, 240 ditto,
46. 129. 15 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 300 yards,
47. 132. 15 pieces ditto ditto, 300 yards,
48. 133. 10 pieces ditto ditto, 200 yards,
49. 148. 30 pieces Bishop Lawn, 360 yards,
50. 147. 45 pieces Pantaloon Linen, 1161½ yards,
51. 157. 30 pieces ditto ditto, 776 yards,
52. 160. 30 pieces do Brown ditto, 866½ yards,
53. 161. 30 pieces Mill Spun Linen, 881 yards,
54. 172. 3 pieces 8-4 Linen Sheeting, 108½ yds,
55. 228. 20 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 400 yards,
56. 20. 95 pieces 8-4 Mosquito Netting,
57. 20. 24 pieces Canvass, 1728 yards,
58. 202. 9 pieces Grass Linen, 237¼ yards,
59. 204. 10 pieces Red Padding, 480 yards,
60. 207. 50 pieces colored Cambric, 1672 yards,
61. 213. 10 pieces Summer Cloth, 280 yards,
62. 7. 50 dozen Combs,
63. 8. 100 dozen Side Combs,
64. 104. 2 pieces Silk Velvet, 53⅛ yards,
65. like 111. 20 lbs Sewing Silk,
66. 126. 2 pieces green Cloth, 27 yards,
67. 134. 4 pieces mixed Cassimere, 79¼ yards,
68. 135. 3 pieces Cloth, 42 yards,
69. 136. 3 pieces ditto, 43¼ yards,
70 141. 3 pieces ditto, black, 49¾ yards,
71. 147. 8 pieces ditto, ditto, 46¾ yards,
72. 150. 5 pieces Sattinet, 193 yards,
73. 162. 15 pieces Irish Linen, 485 yards,
74. 164. 50 pieces Brown Holland, 1258 yards,
75. 188. 8 ps 8-8 Damask Table Linen, 161 yds,
76. 194. 30 pieces Irish Linen, 379½ yards,
77. 214. 3 pieces Bombazine, 105 yards,
78. 221. 15 pieces Alapacha, 436¾ yards,
79. 222. 15 pieces Summer Cloth, 445 yards,
80. 271. 65 pieces Furniture Prints, 1876 yards,
81. 287. 10 pieces Padding, 513½ yards,
82. 314. 8 pieces Bishop Lawn, 96 yards,
83. 317. 14 pieces ditto ditto, 168 yards,
84. 320. 1 case Shirting, 1046½ yards,
85. 325. 14 pieces Kentucky Jans, 477¾ yards,
86. 329. 20 pieces Kerseys, 506 yards,
87. 332. 24 pieces Blue Drill, 800 yards,
88. 333. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1362½ yards,
89. 326. 12 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 498¾ yards,
90. 354. 1 case Bed Tick, 486 yards,
91. 1 case do do, 489 yards,
92. 220. 150. 50 pieces Prints, 1662 yards,
93. as 222. 128. 60 ps ditto, 1980 yards,
94. as 224. 470. 60 ps ditto, 1905 yards,
95. 260. 18. 60 lbs Patent Thread,
96. 304. 10 pieces Padding, 480 yards,
97. 325. 383. 60 ps Fancy Prints, 1910 yards,
98. 326. 362. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1604 yards,
99. as 344. 12. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1548 yards,
100. 345. 8. 58 ps, 1935 yds, Fancy Prints,
101. 356. 31. 60 ps, 2226 yds, ditto ditto,
102. 357. 5. 20 ps Kentucky Jeans, 921 yards,
103. 374. 426. 26 pieces Plaids, 1440 yards,
104. 394. 71. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 617¼ yards,
105. 429. 2. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1374 yards,
106. 2 pieces Bobbinet Lace, 21¼ yards,
107. 1 piece Inserting, 24 yards,
108. 1 piece ditto, 31 yards,
109. 3 pieces Gimp Lace, 111½ yards,
110. 30. 1 piece Gulling, 40 yards,
111. 40. 2 pieces ditto, 80 yards,
112. 4. 6 pieces Edging, 144 yards,
113. 373. 5 pieces ditto, 124 yards,
114. 419. 4 pieces black Edging, 96 yards,
115. 1906. 1 piece Gimp Lace, 39 yards,
116. 210. 5 dozen black Cotton Hose,
117. 147. 10 dozen do ditto ditto,
118. 22 bundles Ferrets, 78 qr,
119. 1041. 9 pieces Edging, 18 yards each,
120. 27 & 4397. 8 ps ditto, 192 yards,
121. 1533. 7. 168½ ps ditto,
122. 148. 1050 yards Brown Shirting,
123. 169. 1049 yards ditto,
124. 143. 1051¼ yds ditto,
125. 143. 1173 yards Bleached Shirting,
126. 5. 758 yards blue Nankin,
127. 1 case, 30 dozen, Palm Hats,
138. 1 case, 10 dozen, do ditto, and colored,
129. 1 case, 31 11-12 dozen, ditto, white,
130. 52. 1 case, 2218¾ yards, Prints,
131. 160. 1 case, 2010¼ yds, ditto,
132. 343 & 342. 2 cases, 60 doz, Handkerchiefs,
133. 310 & 311. 2 cases, 60 doz, Handkerchiefs,
134. 2, 1802 & 1803. 2 cases, 2149½ yds Shirting,
135. 1 case, 926, 1333¾ yds Shirting,
136. 1 case, 162, 677½ yds ditto,
837. 2 bales, 533 & 638, 1278½ yds extra Shirting,
138. 431. 308½ yards Shirting,
139. 432. 297 yards ditto,
140. 433. 303¼ yds ditto,
141. 434. 305½ yds ditto,
142. 83. 632 yards Shirting,
143. 84. 638½ yards ditto,
144. 85. 642 yards ditto,
145. 87. 637 yards ditto,
146. 292. 828¼ yards ditto,
147. 292. 818¼ yards ditto,
148. 294. 819¼ yards ditto,
149. 295. 835 yards ditto,
150. 6373. 472½ yds ditto,
151. 6374. 461¼ yds ditto,
152. 1 bale No. 1 Stripe, 376¾ yards,
153. 1 case, No. 60, 100 dozen Spool Cotton,
154: 25 Parasols,
155: 25 dozen Handkerchiefs,
156: 21 pieces colored Cambric, 728½ yards,
157: 10 pieces black ditto, 366½ yards,
158: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
159: Paper,
160: 5 pieces Osnaburgs, 432 yards,
161: 5 gr gr Bone Buttons,
162: 10 dozen brown colored half Hose,
163: 6 dozen white ditto,
164: 20 dozen do ditto,
165: dozen white Cotton Hose,
166: 18: 2 dozen do ditto,
167: 16 bundles Ferret, 96 gr,
168: 5 gross Coat Buttons,
169: 1 gr gr Bone ditto,
170: 6 gr pl Buttons,
171: 161: 3 pieces Bombazine, 108¾ yards,
172: 221: 65 pieces Prints, 2160 yards,
173: like 223, 737: 60 pieces Prints, 1940¾ yards,
174: 237: 19 pieces Shirting, 832 yards,
175: 25: 856½ pieces ditto,
176: 26: 1033½ pieces ditto,
177: 244: 260: 9 pieces Bed Tick, 400 yards,
178: 272: 1 case Shirting, 1026 yards,
179: 1 piece Cashmeret, 24 yards,
180: 12 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
181: 33 Silk Bags,
182: 20 dozen mixed Hose,
183: 50 dozen Cotton Hose,
184: 15 dozen black Cotton Hose,
185: 5 pieces Gambroons, 149 yards,
186: 40 gr gr Moulds,
187: 10 do do Vest ditto,
188: 30 gr pl Buttons,
189: 36 dozen boxes Hooks and Eyes,
190: 4: 5¾ M ditto, ditto,
191: 50 packs Pins,
192: 6: 4 M Hooks and Eyes,
193: 14 gr paper Vest Buttons,
194: 1: 10 gr gr Bone Buttons,
195: 32 dozen white and colored Gloves, Cotton,
196: 20 dozen Men's Cotton Gloves,
197: 9: 2 dozen Slate Hose,
198: 800: 3 doz ditto ditto,
199: 6 dozen black Fillet Mits,
200: 16 dozen Gloves,
201: 10 dozen Silk Scarfs,
202: 77½ dozen Linen Collars,
203: 8 dozen ditto ditto,
204: 144 Silk Purses,
205: 228: 20 gr Lasting Buttons,
206: 230: 6 gr ravel-edge Buttons,
207: 218: 10 gr Lasting Buttons,
208: 9 gr Paper Buttons,
209: 2: 276 Knives,
210: 3: 300 pair Scissors,
211: 22: 5 pieces 6-4 Bed Tick, 208 yards,
212: 26: 15 pieces Wigans, 467 yards,
213: 46: 2 pieces Cassimere, 61 yards,
214: 51: 5 ditto ditto, 34½ yards,
215: 56: 2 ditto Cloth, 29½ yards,
216: 58: 3 ditto ditto, 34 yards,
217: 59: 2 ditto ditto, 32½ yards,
218: 65: 2 pieces Cassimere, 56¾ yards,
219: 85: 10 pieces Drill, 420 yards,
220: 104: 3 pieces Cloth, 47 yards,
221: 105: 3 pieces ditto, 40¼ yards,
222: 3: 72 Stocks,
223: 15: 31 Worked Collars,
224: 53: 72 pairs Elastic Suspenders,
225: 50: 5 pieces Vesting, 175½ yards,
126: 60: 3 pieces Bombazine, 122½ yards,
227: 197: 2 boxes Ribbon, 24 pieces,
228: 196: 2 ditto ditto, 24 pieces,
229: 245: 4 pieces Bombazine, 139¾ yards,
230: 256: 5 boxes Ribbon, 180 pieces,
231: 257: 3 boxes ditto, 135 pieces,
232: 258: 5 boxes Belt Ribbon, 60 pieces,
233: 560: 5 boxes ditto ditto, 90 pieces,
234: 266: 6 boxes colored Taffeta, 45 pieces,
235: 274: 3 boxes ditto ditto, 96 pieces,
236: 045: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
237: 346: 72 ditto ditto ditto,
238: 88: 661½ yards Osnaburg, Cotton,
239: 89: 658½ yards Cotton Osnaburg,
240: 90: 658 yards ditto ditto,
241: 127: 666½ yards ditto ditto,
242: 128: 665½ yards ditto ditto,
243: 129: 671½ yards ditto ditto,
244: 30: 2056½ yards Prints,
245: 600: 598½ yards colored Twills,
246: 133: 9: 18 pieces Ginghams, 821 yards,
247: 153: 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1333¾ yards,
248: 6 gr gr Suspender Buttons,
249: 142: 46: 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
250: 1 piece Velvet Vesting, 16¼ yards,
251: 5 pieces Inserting, 117 yards,
252: 20 pieces Edging, 70 yards,
253: 31 Silk Cravats,
254: 1 piece Gros-de-Nap, 45½ yards,
255: 12 Bonnets,
256: 16 lbs Sewing Silk,
257: 2 bales, 437 & 438: 602 yards Shirting,
258: 1 case, 1805: 1067 yards bleached Shirting,
259: 1 case, 304: 30 dozen Handkerchiefs,
260: 1 case, 306: 30 dozen ditto,
261: 307: 1 case, 30 dozen ditto,
262: 2 cases, 334: 335: 336: 96 doz Handkerchiefs,
263: 2 bales, 435 & 436: 616 yds Bl Sheeting,
264: 2 bales, 88 & 89: 1587½ yds do ditto,
265: 77: 3 cases, 72 pieces, Ribbon,
266: 87: 23: 72 pieces ditto,
267: 91: 27: 24 dozen Suspenders,
268: 98: 38: 10 pieces Crape Lise, 400¾ yards,
269: 109: 49: 5 pieces blk Pekin Silk, 344½ yards,
270: 114: 53: 5 pieces Sail Duck, 331½ yards,
271: 622: 633 yards Shirting,
272: 583: 645½ yds ditto,
273: 4 cases Palm Hats, 80 dozen,
274: 2 do ditto ditto, 40 dozen,
275: 1 do ditto ditto, 20 dozen,
276: 100 reams Wrapping Paper,
277: 1 bale Twine, 23½ lbs,
278: 3 reams Paper,
279: 1 ditto ditto,
280: 1949: 1 piece Cloth, 11½ yards,
281: 9838: 1 ditto ditto, 14½ yards,
282: 2037: 1 ditto ditto, 15½ yards,
283: 26,075: 1 do ditto, 20 yards,
284: 62,289: 1 do ditto, 16½ yards,
285: 62,367: 1 do ditto, 13½ yards,
286: 62 243: 1 do ditto, 17 yards,
287: 62,343: 1 do ditto, 15½ yards,
288: 62,322: 1 do ditto, 25½ yards,
289: 16 006: 1 piece Cassimere, 25½ yards,
290: 4209: 1 ditto ditto, 18½ yards,
291: 13: 10 dozen Silk Gloves, white,
292: 17: 10 dozen do ditto, black,
293: 20 pieces black and white Prints, 336 yards,
294: 4 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 125 1-2 yards,
295: 1 piece Blue Cloth, 23½ yards,
296: 30 doz doz Braces,
297: 15 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
298: 17 dress Handkerchiefs,
299: 2 dozen fancy Handkerchiefs,
300: 6 pieces Coat Binding,
310: 5½ dozen Silk Cravats,
302: 11 1-2 yards figured Satin,
303: 28: 15 dozen Cotton Hose, fancy,
304: 29: 15 ditto ditto ditto, ditto,
305: 46: 100 dozen Suspenders,
306: 49: 3 pieces Sheeting Linen, 219 1-2 yards,
307: 57: 65 Parasols,
308: 64: 50 Shawls,
309: 64: 50 ditto,
310: 121: 25 pieces Printed Lawn, 1000 yards,
311: 177: 7 pieces black Velvet, 220 1-2 yards,
312: 324: 44 pieces Handkerchief, 1473 yards,
313: 337: 15: 31 pieces Shirting, 916 yards,
314: 353: 36 pieces Ginghams, 1496 yards,
315: 10 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
316: 1 piece Silk, 25½ yards,
317: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
318: 100 pair Women's Slippers,
319: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
320: 2 cases, 200 pair, Slippers,
321: 202 1-2 lbs Axes,
322: 877: 15 dozen Palm Hats,
323: 5: 60 dozen ditto ditto,
324: 3723: 1047 yards Bleached Shirting,
325: 2 cases, 60 Bonnets,
326: 2 cases, 24 pair, Calf Boots,
327: 1 case, 12 pair, ditto ditto,
328: 305 & 306: 37 ps Ken. Jeans, 1296 1-2 yards,
329: 323: 14 pieces Sattinet, 356 1-2 yards,
330: 324: 32 pieces Ginghams, 1600 yards,
331: 18: 120 pair Slippers,
332: 18: 50 pair Buskin Shoes,
333: 18: 75 pair Slippers,
334: 19: 20: 21: 180 pair Brogans,
335: 22: 60 pair Pumps,
336: 1: 40 pair Slippers,
337: 1: 40 pair Buskins,
338: 5 & 6: 110 pair Brogans,
339: 7: 60 pair Pumps,
340: 3: 12 pair Boots,
341: 4: 12 pair ditto,
342: 2: 12 pair ditto,
343: 11 & 12: 2 dozen Hats, 24,
344: 1 to 10: 10 cases, 120 Coney Hats,
345: 13: 14: 15: 3 cases, 36 Russia Hats,
346: 16 & 17: 2 cases, 24 ditto ditto,
347: 1361: 1331: 1305: 3 cases, 36 B B blk Hats,
348: 36, G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
349: 1333: 1335: 26: 27: 28: 1314: 6 cases, 72 Hats,
359: 137: 139: 141: 142: 143: 144: 6 ca, 72 D'b Hats
351: 209: 210: 93: 3 cases, 36 D'b Hats,
352: 217: 218: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Taper Hats,
353: 33: 37: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Bell ditto,
354: 153: 154: 2 cases, 24 blk Russia Bell ditto,
355: 241: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
356: 25 cases ditto ditto,
357: 36: G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
358: 23: 24: 25: 389: 1334: 1313: 6 ca, 72 Coney do
359: 132: 162: 146: 135: 145: 138: 6 ca, 72 D'b do,
360: 20: 94: 113: 178: 4 cases, 42 D'b Russia Hats,
361: 1265: 1268: 2 cases, 24 fashionable Hats,
362: 81: 1 case, 12 B B D'b Russia Hats,
363: 219: 220: 2 cases, 24 Silk Hats,
364: 32: 192: 2 cases, 24 Bell Moleskin Hats,
365: 160: 150: 2 cases, 24 B B blk Russia Hats,
366: 89: 1 case, 12 D'b Russia Hats,
367: 240: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
368: 20 cases ditto ditto,
369: 8 cases ditto ditto,
370: 5 pieces, 80 yards, Disper,
371: 38 gr Buttons,
372: 1 gr ditto,
373: 5 gr ditto,
374: 1 gr ditto,
375. 1 M Needles,
376: 61: 2 pieces Carpeting, 228¾ yards,
377: 81: 2 pieces ditto, 208 yards,
378: 87: 2 pieces ditto, 210 yards,
379: 90: 2 pieces ditto, 220½ yards,
380: 94: 2 pieces ditto, 204 yards,
381: 93: 2 pieces ditto, 211 yards,
382: 100: 2 ps cotton do, 206 1-2 yards,
383: 103: 5 ps Linen do, 431 yards,
384: 113: 114: 5 ps Cotton Carpeting, 523 1-2 yds,
385: 111: 112: 8 ps ditto ditto, 647¾ yards,
386: 126: 13: 30 ps 6-4 Canton Matting, 1200 yds,
387: 40 to 30: 69 kegs Nails, 100 to E,
388: 1 keg ditto, " "
389: 1 keg ditto, " "
390: 1 bale, 20 pieces, Russia Sheeting, &c. &c. &c.

April 1, 1843. 48-2m

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

E. S.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

THE MERCHANTS'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

	Directors.	
WM. E. MAYHEW,		CHARLES R. PEARCE,
WILLIAM H. BEATTY,		THO. R. MATTHEWS,
WILLIAM C. SHAW,		G. W. RICHARDSON,
JAMES I. CORNER,		JOHNS HOPKINS,
JOHN DUSHANE,		

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of CANDLES, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
230 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaloon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich black and colored Silks,
3 4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 15, 1843. 46tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammonia; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.

March 18, 1843. 47tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Rec'd per Steamer Fayetteville,

55 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Whittemore's best Cotton Cards.
For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 10, 1843. 49-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1843.

Joseph Medley *vs.* Cornelius Robinson, Eliza L. Wilson, Cornelia McKenzie, Cornelius Robinson as Guardian of Cornelia McKenzie, and Thomas S. Ashe, Esq.

BILL FOR INJUNCTION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cornelius Robinson, Eliza L. Wilson, Cornelia McKenzie, and Cornelius Robinson as Guardian of Cornelia McKenzie, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made according to law, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainant's Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th year of American Independence.

[51-6w] W. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

THE MAMMOTH SCHEME!

$60,000! $30,000! $15,000! 10,000!
SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class M for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 27, 1843.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 grand capital of	$60,000	4 Prizes of	$2.000
1 Prize of	30,000	5 ditto	1.750
1 ditto	15,000	10 ditto	1,500
1 ditto	10,000	10 ditto	1,250
1 ditto	8,000	50 ditto	1,000
1 ditto	7,000	50 ditto	500
1 ditto	6,000	50 ditto	400
1 ditto	5,000	100 ditto	300
1 ditto	4,000	100 ditto	250
1 ditto	2,500	170 ditto	200
1 ditto	2 311		

Besides Prizes of $150—$100—$80—$70—$60—$50—$40—$25—$20—$15—$12—$10.
78 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Whole Tickets		$270 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	135 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	67 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth	do	33 75

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

April 29, 1843. 53-td-pd

☞ An account of each Drawing will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order Tickets from us.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627.000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

IMPORTED

FLATTERER,

(*Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1824.*)

THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Marmion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Noisette, by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c., see hand bills.

MALCOLM McCOLEMAN.

Fayetteville N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1843.

Eliza McIver *vs.* David W. McIver.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, David W. McIver, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, published in the City of Raleigh, and in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, David W. McIver, to be and appear before our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

53] JOHN MORISON, *C. S. C.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1843.

Louisa Louden *vs.* James Louden.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Louden, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, for 3 months, notifying him to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in August next, and answer, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, &c. &c.

[45] C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39tf

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 14, 1843. 50tf

SELLING OUT at COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RAVENSCROFT GROVE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this School will commence on the first day of June, and will continue five months, or till the 31st of October. A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested.

Application for the admission of new Pupils should be made to the Rector, as early as is convenient.

TERMS.—For Board, with every incidental expense, and Tuition in English, one hundred dollars per Session, payable in advance.

For Tuition in French, $12 50 per Session.

For Tuition in Music, on the Piano or Guitar, $25 00 per Session, with $3 00 for the use of the Instrument.

For Tuition on the Harp, $30 00 per Session, with $10 00 for the use of Instrument.

April 10, 1843. 50-6w

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a negro slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of the above named Slave.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1y

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

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50 CASKS FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

March 22, 1843. 46-tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their New Stand, on Hay street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31, 1842. 39tf